



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

LANE MEDICAL LIBRARY STAMFORD



2 45 0418 2213

Annual Report.

N.Y. assoc. for improving the
condition of the poor.

I413
N53
1870

LANE

MEDICAL



LIBRARY

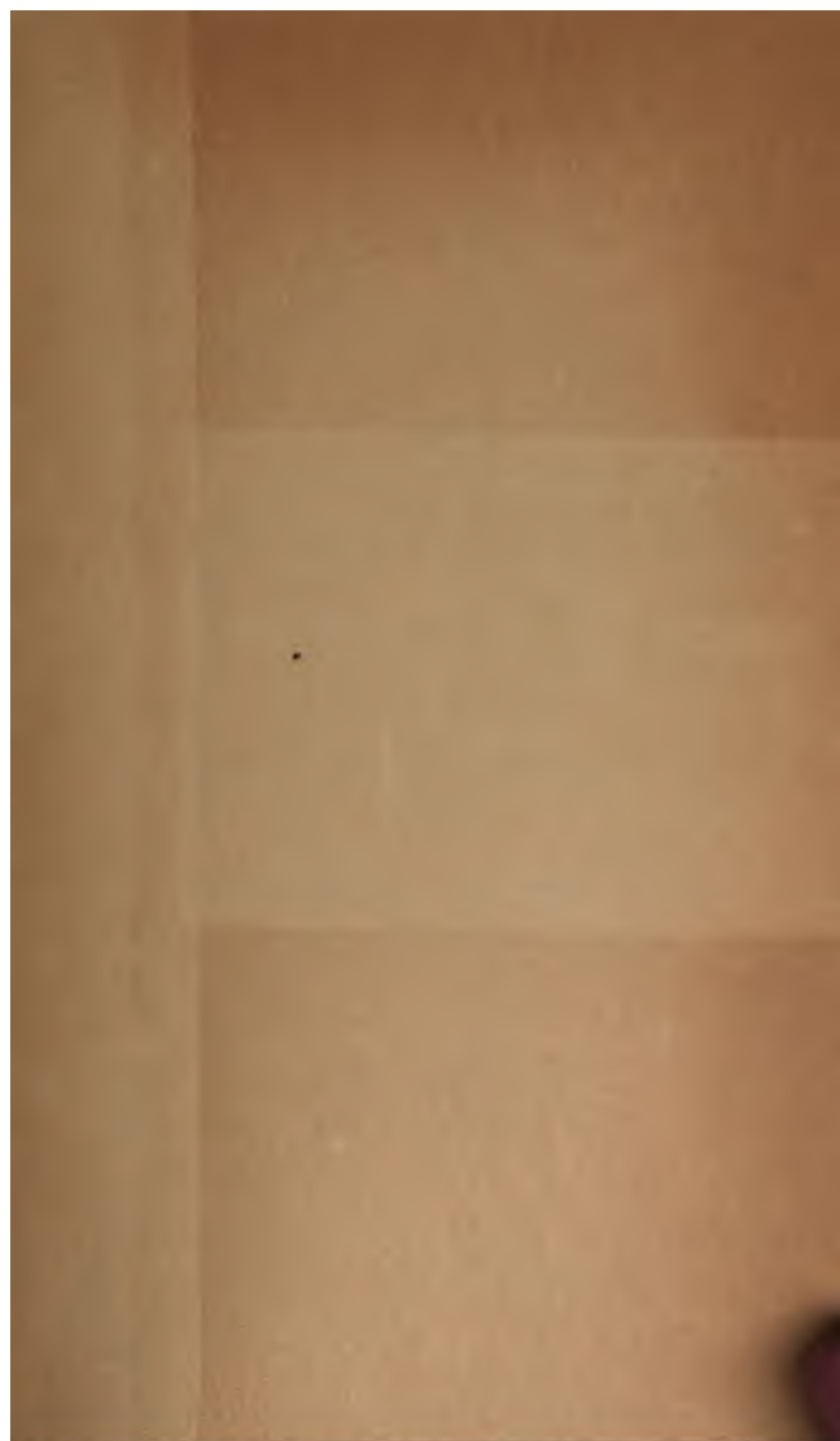


LANE

MEDICAL



LIBRARY





413
N53

THE
THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW YORK ASSOCIATION
FOR
Improving the Condition of the Poor,
FOR THE YEAR 1879.
WITH THE
LIST OF MEMBERS AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Organized, 1843—Incorporated, 1848.

LANE LIBRARY

"The quality of mercy is not strained :
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath ; it is twice blessed ;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

NEW YORK:
OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATION, 68 BIBLE HOUSE, THIRD FLOOR,
ENTRANCE ON EIGHTH STREET.
1879.

YVA99LJ 3BAJ

INDEX.

	PAGE
ANNUAL MEETING.....	5
Officers, Managers and Advisory Council.....	6
Resolutions on the death of Mr. GEO. W. ABBE.....	7
List of Station Houses.....	8
MANAGERS' REPORT.....	9
"Who are Vagrants".....	12
Table showing Expenditures of Money received from Board of Apportionment.....	15
Report of Visits to Applicants for Coal, at the request of Commissioners of Charities and Correction.....	17
Giving and Misgiving.....	20
Table of Occupations of Persons Relieved during the Year.....	21
Table showing Population of New York City by Wards.....	22
Representative Cases.....	23
Undeserving Cases.....	25
Tables showing Relief Afforded and Amount Expended.....	27
Relief to Kindred Societies.....	34
City Out-Door Relief.....	34
Tenement House Problem.....	37
General Conclusions.....	51
Need of Enlightenment.....	53
Tenement House Inspection.....	55
A Vital Deficiency.....	70
What has been accomplished Abroad.....	70
Treasurer's Reports..	80
List of Members and Contributors....	83

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Diagram of "White" Model Houses, Brooklyn.....	49
Peabody Model Dwellings, London.....	71
Apartment House, Paris.....	75

102890

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor,

Held at the Rooms of the Association, 68 Bible House,

New York, October 13th, 1879.

The Meeting was called to order by R. FULTON CUTTING, Esq., and on his motion, HENRY E. PELLEW, Esq., was called to the Chair. Mr. GEORGE CALDER was appointed Secretary.

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read and approved.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers was submitted by the Secretary, Mr. BOWNE, and the Report having been duly approved by the Committee, it was voted that twenty-five hundred copies be printed for general distribution.

The Annual Report of the Treasurer, Mr. ROBERT B. MINTURN, was submitted, and on motion, it was voted that the Report be referred to the Auditing Committee for approval and publication.

The Meeting then proceeded to ballot for Officers and Managers to serve for the ensuing year, WILLIAM F. MOTT, Esq., JOHN H. ABEEL, Esq., and HENRY A. CASSEBEER, Jr., Esq., acting as Inspectors of Election, returned the following named persons duly elected as officers and members of the Board of Managers. No ballot was held for the members of the Supervisory Council.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Inspectors of Election for their services.

On motion, the Meeting then adjourned.

GEORGE CALDER,

Secretary.

OFFICERS, MANAGERS
AND
SUPERVISORY COUNCIL.

President.

HOWARD POTTER.

Vice-Presidents.

JAMES LENOX,	ERASTUS C. BENEDICT,
HENRY E. PELLEW,	ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY,
CHARLES F. CHANDLER.	

Treasurer.

ROBERT B. MINTURN.

Corresponding Secretary and Agent.

JOHN BOWNE.

Recording Secretary.

R. FULTON CUTTING.

Managers.

STEWART BROWN,	RUTHERFURD STUYVESANT
D. WILLIS JAMES,	ROBERT GORDON,
JOS. W. DREXEL,	CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN,
Dr. JAS. B. VAN KLEECK,	JOHN BOYD,
WILLIAM ABBOTT,	GEORGE W. CREIGHTON,
CYRUS W. PRICE,	Dr. FRED. R. STURGIS,
STEPHEN M. WRIGHT,	Dr. T. FRANKLIN SMITH,
GEORGE CALDER,	HENRY P. WEST,
JAMES GALLATIN,	PHILIP J. SANDS,
Dr. H'Y E. CRAMPTON,	ADAM W. SPIES,
WILLIAM JONES,	Dr. A. B. JUDSON,
Dr. E. H. JANES,	A. F. Warburton.

Elected Members of the Supervisory Council.

Peter Cooper,
John H. Abeel,
Benjamin H. Hutton,
William F. Cary,
Wm. L. Chamberlain,
Nathan Bishop,
Amos R. Eno,
John P. Fellows,

Robert M. Hartley,
John Watson,
Samuel Willets,
J. Pierrepont Edwards,
Charles C. Colgate,
August Belmont,
Edward Ferguson,
John Dwight,

Hamilton Fish,
Jonathan Thorn,
Ambrose K. Ely,
R. J. Livingston,
George Cabot Ward,
Richard H. Bowne,
James Benard,
Frederick Sturges.

IN MEMORIAM.

As our Report is going through the press the Association is called upon to mourn the loss of one of its oldest and most esteemed associates,

MR. GEORGE W. ABBE,

who died on the 25th of September, 1879. The following Minute from the proceedings of the last meeting of the Board of Managers is an expression of the sense of the loss sustained, a copy of which was voted to be sent to the family of the deceased :

It is with great regret that the Managers of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor have learned of the death of their esteemed and valued colleague, Mr. GEORGE W. ABBE.

He has been so long identified with the work of this Association that the blank in its Annual Records, caused by his removal, will be widely noticed. As Visitor, as Chairman of Ward Committee, or as Recording Secretary, he has formed part of the Association from its earliest organization. His uniform patience and benevolence in dealing with cases submitted to him, his wide experience, and zeal in prosecuting the objects for which the Association was founded, combined with his courteous and conciliatory demeanor towards his fellow laborers, have endeared him to all with whom he came in contact.

The Board, at this, their first meeting without the accustomed presence of their valued friend, cannot separate without placing on record their high appreciation of his worth, their deep sense of personal loss, and their sympathy with his bereaved family.

Applications are not unfrequently made at unseasonable times and hours, by professedly homeless, needy persons, for immediate relief, or for the means of procuring lodging for the night ; and those applied to are often at a loss how to dispose of such cases. Generally such persons are impostors, and artfully urge their appeals under circumstances which preclude investigation, and most likely to induce relief. If unknown, they should not be aided, but sent to one of the nearest Station Houses, which are always open for their reception. The following is a list of the Station Houses in the different parts of the city :

- First*.—54 New Street.
- Fourth*.—9 Oak Street.
- Fifth*.—19 Leonard Street.
- Seventh*.—247 Madison Street.
- Eighth*.—128 Prince Street.
- Ninth*.—94 Charles Street.
- Tenth*.—89 Eldridge, near Grand Street.
- Eleventh*.—Union Market, East Houston Street.
- Twelfth*.—125th Street, near 3d Avenue.
- Thirteenth*.—178 Delancey, corner of Attorney Street.
- Fourteenth*.—205 Mulberry Street.
- Fifteenth*.—221 Mercer Street.
- Sixteenth*.—230 West 20th Street.
- Seventeenth*.—75 1st Avenue, corner of Fifth Street.
- Eighteenth*.—327 East 22d Street.
- Nineteenth*.—163 East 51st Street.
- Twentieth*.—434 West 37th Street.
- Twenty-first*.—120 East 35th Street.
- Twenty-second*.—345 West 47th Street.
- Twenty-third*.—East 87th Street, near Avenue A.
- Twenty-fifth*.—34 East 29th Street.
- Twenty-sixth*.—City Hall. Basement.
- Twenty-seventh*.—99 Liberty, corner of Church Street.
- Twenty-ninth*.—137 West 30th Street.
- Thirtieth*.—Broadway, corner West 128th Street.
- Thirty first*.—West 100th Street, near 9th Avenue.
- Thirty-second*.—10th Avenue, corner West 152d Street.
- Thirty-third*.—Town Hall, Morrisania.
- Thirty-fourth*.—Tremont.
- Thirty-fifth*.—Kingsbridge.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS, and Superintendent's Office, also the Sanitary Squad, 300 Mulberry Street.

Thirty-Sixth Annual Report

OF THE

New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor,

For the year ending September 30th, 1879.

THE year which has elapsed has been noteworthy in many respects, and will always be a marked era in the history of the Association. It is with gratitude that we can record as its leading feature the revival of industry, and the loosening of those bonds which have so long hampered the development of business; the public feeling has been more cheerful, many previously idle men have found employment, and thus the amount of suffering from want has been greatly lessened. The comparatively moderate temperature of the past season and the absence of continuous heat, have been a great boon to the poor, who, both from their crowded homes, lack of nourishing food, and inability to obtain proper medical attendance, always suffer severely in the summer. The mortality statistics show that the health of the city has been unusually good, and that the death rate has been much under the usual figures. The winter was severe, but this did not perceptibly increase the demands on public and private benevolence, it being an accepted fact that a mild winter is less advantageous in many respects to the poor than a season of severity.

During the month of October, relief was afforded as follows : Groceries, \$691 58 ; Shoes, \$62 50 ; Coal, \$3 07—\$757 15. There was a marked decrease in the number applying for relief during this month compared with the same period in the previous two years, as the following figures will indicate—

Applicants in October, 1876,..... 520

Applicants in October, 1877,..... 650

Applicants in October, 1878,..... 320

The organization of the corps of visitors for the coming winter's work steadily progressed, and the machinery for carrying on the work of the Association was put in motion at the appointed time. By the second of December, the visitors, with few exceptions, were ready for action. The necessary blanks, with the annual report, and a copy of the laws affecting tenement and lodging houses, were furnished to each individual, and the new regulations respecting the distribution of relief fully explained. Of the annual report two thousand five hundred copies were distributed, and two thousand copies of the laws affecting tenement houses. The committee on organization authorized the Secretary to employ a paid visitor for the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards during the winter months, which was accordingly done.

Up to this date the applications for relief were not excessive, and there did not appear to be an unusual amount of suffering. There was, however, a marked increase of the number of applicants for alms at stores and business offices in the commercial sections of the city. The responsibility for this, it is believed, rests with the bestowers of alms, and if they would take the trouble to request an examination of the merits of applicants before affording relief, it would tend not only to diminish their number, but also confer a benefit upon the worthy poor and the community at large. Instances are known of members of the Association, who are regular contributors to its treasury, who also spend annually in indiscriminate relief, quadruple the sum they pay to the society.

During the month of November, 373 families, numbering 1542 persons, were visited, and \$758 40 was expended in relief, while the office relief was \$222 42, conferred upon 296 persons, making a total of 1838 persons and \$980 82 outlay.

This amount increased in December to \$2,721 42, expended as follows : families visited, 1370, number of persons, 5759, outlay \$2,464 85 ; office relief, 560 persons, amount, \$256 57. It will be found by a comparison with the work for the month of December, 1877, that the number of persons relieved is less by 970, and the sum of money expended by \$2,354 54. This striking reduction is to be ascribed to the non-publication of the list of visitors of the Association. The former practice, it is believed, was the means of encouraging persons to apply for aid when they were not in need of relief. The list of visitors is now kept at the central

office and is not made public, to the decided advantage both of the worthy poor and also of the subscribers to the Association.

Every agency which helps to lessen the amount of relief given, and to reduce the chances of *fraud*, is to be encouraged. Not *how much* but *how little* aid is necessary to prevent actual suffering, is the intent of true charity.

Your Secretary has yet to learn of any neglect by a visitor or of any case of suffering failing to receive attention, and he would further add, that, from his observation, the closer the operations of the Society are kept to itself, the greater is its power for usefulness, and that the principle involved in the divine injunction, that the left hand should not know what the right hand doeth, is as applicable to corporate bodies as it is to individuals.

There were 2700 personal applications at the central office during December, an average of 108 per day; full three-fourths of this number called during the last half of the month, stimulated, it is believed, by the public announcement in the daily papers of an appropriation by the Board of Apportionment of \$2,400 to the Association.

The number of requests from members was 173; 300 letters were received by mail, and 1620 were presented by applicants asking for investigation; 950 postal cards were received; 1000 inquiries were sent out by mail, and 300 by messenger, regarding applicants for relief. The number of orders for coal and shoes issued was 420.

THE VAGRANCY ACT AND ITS ENFORCEMENT.

The following letter, addressed to the Board of Police Justices, will explain itself.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20th, 1878.

Dear Sirs—The steady and alarming growth of the number of vagrants strolling about the streets of our city, and the consequent increased difficulty and expense attending the operations of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, in its efforts to fulfill the objects of its organization, as declared in its act of incorporation, namely, the elevation of the physical and moral condition of the indigent, and so far as is compatible with these objects, the relief of their necessities, makes it incumbent upon us, for our protection, for the duty we owe to our contributors to our treasury, the duty we owe to the worthy poor whom we seek to elevate, and the duty which we owe to the community at large, to endeavor, if possible, to secure the rigid enforcement of the act bearing upon the class of persons referred to.

The definition of a vagrant, as found in II Revised Statutes, 6 ed., p. 836, sec. 1, is as follows :

"All idle persons who, not having visible means to maintain themselves, live without employment ; all persons wandering abroad and lodging in taverns, groceries, beer-houses, out-houses, market places, sheds or barns, or in the open air, and not giving a good account of themselves ; all persons wandering abroad and begging, or who go about from door to door, or place themselves in the streets, highways, passages or other public places, to beg or to receive alms, shall be deemed vagrants."

This definition would seem to be sufficiently broad to include the class of beggars known as "professionals" and "revolvers," the former procuring a living by a systematized correspondence of a confidential and appealing character, while the latter secure the same end by personal appeals within stated and regulated intervals of time, at the houses of well known citizens and at rooms of benevolent institutions ; each of these two named classes are, as is the vagrant class, but common bidders for the bounty of the benevolent.

The question I wish especially and respectfully to ask of your honors is, how this Association may best enforce the application of the punishment legally provided for the three named classes, coming to its knowledge through its corps of visitors, numbering three hundred and seventy-one?

Assuring to myself that the gravity of the question submitted will be sufficient apology for thus trespassing upon the time of your honorable body,

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN BOWNE, *Secretary*.

The accompanying abstract of the law respecting vagrants will be interesting in this connection.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28th, 1878.

Dear Sir—In reply to your questions, submitted a few days ago, relative to the New York vagrant act, I beg to submit the following :

I. Is a professional beggar a vagrant ?

The statute on beggars and vagrants, II Revised Statutes, 6 ed., p. 836, sec. 1, defines a vagrant as follows :

"All idle persons who, not having visible means to maintain themselves or live without employment ; all persons wandering abroad and lodging in taverns, groceries, beer-houses, out-houses, market places, sheds or barns, or in the open air, and not giving a good account of themselves ; all persons wandering abroad and begging, or who go about from door to door, or place themselves in the streets, highways, passages, or other public places, to beg or receive alms, shall be deemed vagrants."

The question under discussion is, whether this definition is sufficiently broad to include the class of persons known as professional beggars.

The decisions under this statute which have reached the higher courts and have been reported are few, and there are none bearing directly on the point in question.

Judge Sutherland, in Forbes' case, 19 Hou. Pr. 457, says: "their (the statutes) description of persons or classes of persons who shall be deemed vagrants, is necessarily vague and uncertain, giving to the magistrate, in their execution, an almost unchecked opportunity for arbitrary oppression or careless cruelty."

From this it is seen that the Courts are unwilling to give a definition of vagrancy, or in any way to limit the one given in the statute.

All statutes relative to vagrancy whereby the offenders can be summarily punished without the intervention of a jury and in derogation of the common law must be strictly construed. The statute says, all persons wandering and begging, or who go about from door to door, or place themselves in the streets, highways, passages, or other public places, to beg or to receive alms, shall be deemed vagrants. Now limiting this definition to the strictest and narrowest meaning possible, it can not exclude the class of persons in question; it would seem that this clause was inserted particularly to cover such cases, for we can hardly find a more apt description of a professional beggar than that given in the statute of a vagrant.

From the above I am of the opinion that, under this statute, a professional beggar is a vagrant.

II. How should a vagrant be prosecuted?

Secs. 2 and 3 of the statute referred to, in reply to question No. 1, treat of the arrest, conviction and punishment of vagrants, and are as follows:

"Sec. 2.—It shall be the duty of every constable or other peace officer, whenever required by any person, to carry such vagrant before a justice of the peace of the same town, or before the mayor, recorder, or any of the aldermen of the city in which such vagrant shall be, for the purpose of examination.

"Sec. 3. If such justice or other officer be satisfied by the confession of the offender, or by competent testimony, that such person is a vagrant within the description aforesaid, he shall make up and sign a record of conviction thereof, which shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county, and shall, by warrant under his hand, commit such vagrant, if he be not a notorious offender and be a proper

object for such relief, to the county poor-house, if there be one, or to the alms-house or poor-house of such town or city, for any time not exceeding six months, there to be kept at hard labor; or if the offender be an improper person to be sent to the poor-house, then he shall be committed to the Bridewell or house of correction of such city or county, for a term not exceeding sixty days, there to be kept, if the justice think proper so to direct, on bread and water only for such time as shall be directed, not exceeding one-half the time for which he shall be committed."

The process for the conviction and punishment of vagrants is very simple; indictment and jury trial are unnecessary, the justice must proceed summarily; he can not organize a court of special sessions to try the prisoner (*People vs. Carrol*, 3 Park Cr. R., 73). Upon the complaint of any one it is made the duty of the constable or peace officer to arrest the person charged with vagrancy, and take him before certain judicial officers named in the statute, then upon his own confession, that is a plea of guilty, (*Bennae vs. the People*, 4 Barb., 164), or upon competent proof, and after the judge has made up and filed his record (4 Barb., 164), the vagrant may be committed for the term named in the statute.

"If the condition of a person," says Sutherland, J., in Forbes' case, above cited, "brings him within the description * * * of the statutes declaring what persons shall be deemed vagrants, he may be convicted and imprisoned, whether such condition is his misfortune or his fault; his individual liberty must yield to the public necessity or public good, but nothing but public necessity or the public good can justify these statutes, and the summary conviction, without a jury and in derogation of the common law authorized by them. * * * They should be construed strictly and executed carefully in favor of the liberty of the citizen."

N. PENDLETON SCHENCK.

The relief during January was as follows: Families visited, 3398, persons, 12,374, outlay, \$6,364 75; office relief of \$218 20 was afforded to 564 persons. Total, \$6,582 95. This is somewhat less than the total outlay for the same month of the previous year, though the office relief was more than double.

A full report of the sum of \$2,400, appropriated to the Association by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, was submitted to the Comptroller of the city, as follows :

STATEMENT *showing particulars, by Wards, of the Expenditure of \$2,400 appropriated for the Relief of the Poor by the BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT of New York, to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.*

WARD.	NUMBER OF TICKETS ISSUED FOR GROCERIES, of the several values undermentioned.					TOTAL.
	50c.	75c.	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$1.50	
1, 2 & 3	3	8	15	2	4	\$81 00
4	9	8	16	6	4	40 00
5	16	20	34	5	7	73 75
6	18	15	23	2	2	46 25
7	87	60	47	2	4	144 00
8	83	52	50	.....	8	143 50
9	61	25	67	1	5	125 00
10	49	16	61	6	6	114 00
11	60	44	74	8	13	166 50
12	53	55	79	7	3	160 00
13	41	35	33	3	7	94 00
14	54	27	66	4	4	124 25
15	26	20	42	.....	1	71 50
16	51	24	41	5	6	99 75
17	97	79	107	13	14	252 00
18	54	50	57	10	13	153 50
19	42	37	92	5	2	150 00
20	40	27	81	7	4	136 00
21	36	33	92	3	5	146 00
22	52	26	78	4	1	130 00
Total,	927	661	1,155	98	113	\$2,400 00

The number of personal applicants at the central office for the month was 4267, averaging 188 per day ; an increase of 80 per day over the month of December. This may be largely ascribed to the injudicious publication of the appropriations of money and of coal by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. In illustration of this statement we may cite the words of a well-clad, well-shod man of thirty who called at the office, and coolly asked " How about this clothing which is being given out, I want to get a coat ? "

The number of visits made on behalf of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, from January 13th last to March 1st, was 4995, and in the case of 4708 families the application was approved.

Assuming each applicant to have received half a ton of coal, the total value of the same is found to be \$7,050 00.

The relief during February was as follows : Families visited 2670, persons 10,220, outlay \$5,352 95 ; office relief 448 persons, amount \$233 76. Total, \$5,586 71. For the same month of the preceding year the amount was \$6,108 02. The number of daily applications maintained the same average as for January, viz. : 188.

The visitors' reports, so far as they have been returned, show the number of families relieved during the winter to have been 2063, of which 922 were Protestant, 924 Roman Catholic, 1 Hebrew, and 216 not stated.

During the month of December and the first half of January the indications were very decided that the winter would be one of comparatively little suffering, but the demands upon the Association thereafter became unusually heavy, and the distress very great, owing to the severity of the weather and the consequent stoppage of outdoor work.

By permission of the Committee on Organization, a special appeal was made, by circular, on the 18th of February, for further contributions to the treasury by the friends of the Association. The following is an extract from the appeal.

"As the friends of the Society well know, it has always avoided obtrusion on public notice, so long as the voluntary offerings have met the claims upon it. Unhappily, its outlays now far exceed its receipts.

"The average number of applicants thus far has been nearly two hundred daily. Since December 1st, the Association has aided six thousand nine hundred and two families, containing twenty-six thousand seven hundred and eight persons, and despite the wisest discrimination, until the spring trade and warm weather begin, want and destitution will continue."

The sum received by the treasurer in response to this appeal was \$5,975 00.

The coal visitation undertaken at the request of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction was completed in March, as the following statement will show.

Tabular statement of 8742 visits to applicants for city coal made during the months of January, February and March, 1879, by request of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

	Ward. 8	Ward. 9	Ward. 10	Ward. 11	Ward. 12	Ward. 13	Ward. 15	Ward. 16	Ward. 17	Ward. 20
January,	315	210	210	149	74	65	157	262	703	478
February,	421	251	311	1,071	352	399	199	347	994	617
March,	74	59	64	153	74	300	49	67	192	125
Totals,	810	520	585	1,373	500	764	405	676	1,889	1,220

Approved, 80 per cent. or 7013

Not found, 12 per cent. or 1022

Not approved, 8 per cent. or 307

Total, 8342

Relief for March, 740 families, comprising 3208 persons visited, outlay \$1,285 86; office relief \$98 04 to 178 persons. Total \$1,383 90.

During this month there was a manifest increase in the demand for labor, and a better feeling as regards business prospects in all parts of the city. This was largely due to the expectation of extensive building operations in the spring in the upper part of the city, along the lines of the elevated railroads.

On Monday, March 31st, the Committee on Organization held a conference, by invitation, with the Board of Police Justices, to consider the question of more effectually punishing professional vagrants. (See page 11).

The attention of the Board was called to the section of the act wherein it is stated that the committing magistrate has the power when sentencing an offender to the Island for sixty days, to order that for one-half of the time he must subsist upon bread and water. It was thought the enforcement of this provision of the penalty would exert a beneficial influence, and tend greatly to diminish the evil now so prevalent. The Board expressed their entire willingness to co-operate with the Association in enforcing this clause of the act.

Relief for April: 362 families, comprising 1548 persons, outlay \$804 70; office relief, \$114 90 to 243 persons. Total \$919 60. The amount of relief for this month exceeds the amount for the same month in 1878, by 42 families and 480 persons.

The total relief during the winter months was 7799 families, comprising 29,925 persons.

A circular note was sent May 1, to the city clergy, by authority of the Committee on Organization, asking for their co-operation in the work of the Association, by referring all applicants for charity outside of their parish limits to this office for investigation and report. It is hoped in this manner to organize a confidential bureau of information and record as to the applicants for relief. We publish this circular in full.

NEW YORK, May 27, 1879.

Rev. and Dear Sir—In the circular addressed to you in the month of October, 1876, the following remarks were made :

"The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, so organizes its methods of assistance that its influence shall tend to prevent pauperism, while its aid and encouragement to families or needy poor, and to disheartened or suffering victims of misfortune, shall be given as judiciously as possible. To this end, it is deemed important that all churches and religious organizations aiming to deal with the temporal wants of the poor, take a practical interest in the work of this Association, and extend to it information and aid.

"It should be understood that the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, being as its name imports, an association of *contributing members* for a specific purpose, was never designed to give money, food, clothing, or anything to voluntary paupers and other constant dependents, and that with paupers, as such, it will have nothing to do beyond directing them to such public provision as is made for them. To *save from* the spirit and the condition of pauperism is the Association's first duty, and *to improve the condition of the poor its only mission.*"

The object at this time of repeating what was said three years ago is not because these declared aims are more prominent now than before, but for the purpose of devising some effective plan for bringing about the desired co-operation of the ministers of religion in the work of the Association in designating proper cases for relief, and preventing the approach of that unworthy and numerous class of "professionals" and "rounders" from whom the stereotyped appeal, by letter or in person, is so constantly heard from house to house, and from church to church.

The new book of *orders* adopted ten months since, and to which your attention has before been called, has worked very satisfactorily to our many friends; and it has been the means of detecting and exposing several abandoned men thriving upon their evil propensities and success in enticing others from worthy endeavors to gain a livelihood by the pursuit of peaceful and honest industry.

As this new form of tickets or orders may, possibly, not have come to the knowledge of each of the clergy for whom this circular is intended, a book is herewith enclosed, and your examination of it is

especially requested, and we hope that it will commend itself to your approval. The certainty of a report being made, in every instance, of the result of each application referred, and the substitution of a *number* for the name and address of the member to whom it belongs, are the salient features. The *name* of the member being known only at the office of the Association, will guard against repetition of unworthy applicants—saving the Association from frequent imposition, and its members from disturbing appeals from the undeserving—as for instance, John Smith, an applicant, calls upon Mr. A, a member; by him the case is referred to the Central Office, and having been sent to a visitor for investigation, it is found to be unworthy, a report to that effect is sent to Mr. A; afterwards John Smith calls upon Mr. B, C or D, and his case is again sent to the Central Office for investigation, no report is made, and the member feels assured that the application has previously been investigated, and found unworthy.

It is thought if the clergy would refer all cases coming to their knowledge of applicants for relief (meaning of course such as are outside of their parish limits, or who have no claim upon their own special organizations for charitable work,) to the Central Office of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, for its investigation and report, great good will be done to the worthy poor, and the community at large be relieved in a measure of a burden which is not only annoying and vexatious, but which, by its constant presence, deadens the finer sensibilities of our common humanity.

Very respectfully,

JOHN BOWNE,

Secretary.

On April 26th, a communication was received from Mr. Anthony Comstock, secretary for the Society for the Suppression of Vice, calling attention to the announcement in the daily papers of the drawings in the Louisiana State lotteries, of certain moneys by citizens of this city, and asking whether the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, could not enforce the law providing that money drawn in any lottery shall be forfeited to the use of the poor. The communication was laid before the Hon. Mr. Benedict, and by him your Secretary was directed to forward it to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, for their action, the matter coming within their jurisdiction. This was accordingly done, and the Commissioners, in acknowledging the receipt of the paper, said, that due attention shall be given to the suggestion which it contains. The evils to the poor arising from the open sale of lottery policies has

very often been brought to the knowledge of your Secretary, and he has very little doubt that the hard earnings of the poor and the charity of the benevolent are worse than wasted by the deceitful allurements of these policy dens, and to an extent which it is difficult to form an adequate conception. Dr. Bates, an old and experienced visitor in the 21st Ward, has frequently observed the fearful results to the poor from this morbid passion for risking their small pittance, in the vain hope of drawing a prize. He considers the propensity a disease as difficult of successful treatment and cure as the desire for strong drink. It is hardly necessary to state that lotteries are forbidden by law in this state, and that they are legalized in certain other states, and that advantage is taken of this fact by evil disposed persons, to entrap the uninformed by opening what are called policy shops, where tickets for prizes are sold at sums from five and ten cents each, up to an indefinite sum. Occasionally a prize is permitted to be drawn by some one who will make the most noise about it, in order to give fresh zest to the deluded unfortunates who so blindly invest their hard gains in the hope of a good luck in these dens planned for deception, and maintained by robbery.

How this evil should be met and overcome, is a question demanding the serious consideration of an association aiming to improve the condition of the poor.

The Secretary must express his obligations to the service rendered by his faithful and efficient assistants, Mr. Anthony Fesser and Mr. George C. Booth.

GIVING AND MISGIVING.—A great deal of our charity in these days is administered in such a fashion as to perpetuate pauperism. Now, there comes to my door—and I suppose to every minister's door in the city, just now—a string of applications, day after day. And they come in all the while applying for money—the same old story. Now, it is a very easy thing to compound with one's conscience and give immediate relief in a case of that kind, and say to him: "There are ten or twenty-five cents; now go away." It is a very easy thing to do that comparatively. Yet what are we doing, if we do that? We are simply perpetuating the pauperism of those who receive the gifts. It goes on and on—and I believe if the citizens of New York would give up entirely indiscriminate charity, and refuse to relieve at their doors with money or any thing else those whom they have never seen before, and concerning whom they know absolutely nothing, and would give what they thereby save to such institutions as those that are helping distressed ones to help themselves, they and the community would be very largely the gainers.—*Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D.*

The succeeding table of occupations of some of those to whom relief was supplied during the year is interesting, as showing how largely the untrained workers predominate among the applicants, over those who have been taught a regular calling. The laborers, washerwomen, and seamstresses, are in a decided majority, while the skilled artizans and workers are comparatively few.

Table of Occupations of some of those to whom relief was supplied during the year.

Artist	1	Embroiderers	1	Policeman	1
Actor	1	Express Drivers	2	Pilot	2
Agents	5	Furniture Mover	1	Packers	2
Awning Makers	3	Florist	1	Painters	122
Barbers	11	Fringe Maker	1	Paper Bag Makers	6
Butchers	15	Flour Merchants	2	Plasterers	12
Brush Makers	5	Fishermen	2	Piano Makers	2
Bookkeepers	16	Feather Worker	1	Paper Hangers	3
Blacksmiths	17	Fireman	1	Pattern Makers	2
Bag Makers	5	Fur Sewers	6	Pork Packer	1
Boiler Makers	11	Flower Makers	3	Paver	1
Button Hole Workers	3	Frame Maker	1	Pressman	1
Brass Finishers	3	Grainers	2	Rigger	1
Bronzers	1	Gilders	5	Ragmen	4
Bricklayers	15	Glaziers	2	Roofers	6
Bankers	2	Gardeners	10	Rag Pickers	4
Bakers	12	Glass Cutters	3	Soda Water Manufacturer	1
Book Binders	6	Hatters	3	Seamen	25
Bootblacks	2	Housekeepers	25	Seamstresses	297
Bottler	1	Hostlers	3	Shoemakers	63
Boatmen	10	Hackmen	23	Servants	116
Bartender	1	Hodmen	11	Ship Carpenters	5
Basket Makers	3	Harness Makers	10	Shirt Makers	13
Clerks	50	Inventor	1	Straw Hat Makers	3
Cooks	15	Icemen	2	Salesmen	8
Carpenters	60	Iron Workers	4	Stablemen	10
Confectioners	5	Jewellers	2	Silversmith	1
Coopers	5	Junkmen	2	Saddler	1
Currier	1	Janitors	3	Suspender Maker	1
Cartmen	10	Knitters	3	Saloon Keeper	1
Costermongers	3	Laborers	431	Sash & Blind Makers	3
Caulker	1	Longshoremen	61	Stair Builder	1
Chair Makers	5	Lithographer	1	Street Sweepers	5
Cabinet Makers	11	Lumberman	1	Stone Cutters	15
Canvassers	8	Lodging House Keeper	1	Tailloresses	18
Clock Maker	1	Lather	1	Tailors	45
Copper Smith	1	Laundresses	105	Telegraph Operators	1
Cap Makers	5	Moulders	12	Teamsters	6
Carpet Shaker	1	Marble Cutters	10	Tobacco Strippers	23
Copyist	1	Manufacturers	1	Umbrella Workers	4
Carriage Maker	1	Mechanics	5	Upholsterers	10
Carvers	3	Mattress Manufacturers	4	Varnishers	10
Coachmen	11	Merchants	2	Watchmen	7
Car Drivers	21	Masons	27	Washers & Scrubbers	430
Cloak Makers	4	Machinists	15	Weavers	5
Coat Finishers	2	Milliners	1	Wire Worker	1
Conductors	5	Marble Polishers	2	Whitewashers	12
Coal Heavers	2	Musicians	10	Wheelwrights	5
Canned Goods Dealer	1	Messenger	1	Waiters	35
Cloth Spinner	1	Nurses	21	Wood Workers	3
Deck Hand	1	News Dealer	3	Wood Sawers	11
Drover	4	Oystermen	7	Not Stated	325
Dyer	3	Office Cleaners	6		
Dentists	2	Painters	20		
Designer	1	Porters	30		
Engineers	7	Plumbers	4		
Engraver	1	Pedlers	91		
				Total,	2,936

POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY, by Wards, from State Census Report of 1875, as Native, Foreign, White (Caucasian), Colored, Male and Female.

Ward.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	6,898	7,400	14,072	226	7,502	6,796	14,298
2	539	473	967	45	557	455	1,012
3	1,486	1,388	2,852	22	1,581	1,293	2,874
4	10,018	10,810	20,797	31	10,976	9,852	20,828
5	8,410	7,541	15,694	257	8,416	7,535	15,951
6	8,734	11,127	19,569	292	10,458	9,403	19,861
7	25,489	20,147	45,600	36	22,794	22,842	45,636
8	18,837	13,628	30,091	2,374	16,313	16,152	32,465
9	33,722	15,681	48,729	674	23,970	25,433	49,403
10	19,287	22,476	41,680	83	21,363	20,400	41,763
11	34,814	29,041	63,781	74	31,802	32,053	63,855
12	40,231	20,279	59,758	752	30,297	30,213	60,510
13	19,971	14,042	33,766	247	17,153	16,860	34,013
14	13,271	13,182	25,950	503	13,260	13,193	26,453
15	15,446	10,083	23,690	1,839	12,207	13,322	25,529
16	30,430	17,806	46,730	1,506	22,500	25,736	48,236
17	50,080	50,995	100,876	199	50,288	50,787	101,075
18	33,853	27,330	60,680	503	28,365	32,818	61,183
19	68,921	49,807	118,057	671	54,715	64,013	118,728
20	46,850	32,914	77,115	2,649	38,576	41,188	79,764
21	34,537	24,300	58,154	683	26,121	32,716	58,837
22	50,656	32,761	82,444	973	40,090	43,327	83,417
23	15,544	8,776	23,851	469	11,950	12,370	24,320
24	7,897	3,977	11,779	95	5,793	6,081	11,874
Total,	595,921	445,964	1,026,682	15,203	507,047	534,838	1,041,885

The reports of the State Board of Charity of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Rhode Island, show that pauperism has begun to decline since the hard winters of 1876 and 1877. The cost of relieving the poor has apparently reached its maximum, and is decreasing in most States. Massachusetts is still the most afflicted in regard to the number and cost of her public poor, in proportion to the whole population. Her only rival in this unenviable distinction is New York.

REPRESENTATIVE CASES.

The following selection of some of the characteristic cases relieved during the year, will be found, it is believed, interesting, and will illustrate the diversity of the work of the Association.

B., a wrecked sailor, after drifting about our city for a long time, happens to come to the notice of an esteemed lady visitor, by whom he is referred to the Association for relief and care. In a few weeks time the visitor writes as follows: B. has been a number of times wrecked, but seems disposed to cast off old habits and associations, and with Divine help to begin a new life, and has found employment at the Delaware Fisheries; he asked for a copy of the New Testament, and promises to read it daily. Again I thank you for your aid in this, as in other cases, which has been so worthily bestowed, and has been the means of saving so many families from sinking into the thralldom of despair.

Dr. S., a Russian by birth and education, with his wife, a German woman, whom he first met at Berlin, and their two children, living on 16th Street, near Broadway, became known to the Association. The doctor had been a successful practitioner, providing liberally for his family, when he was seized with a serious disorder affecting his throat, confining him to his chamber and finally to his bed, quietly and without a murmur the long illness was borne, and article after article of their household goods and wearing apparel find their way to the pawnbroker until there remains nothing more for the sacrifice. With a little persuasion the doctor was sent to St. Lukes Hospital, where the generous diet and skilled treatment of the Institution told favorably for a while, but the disease being too deep seated for recovery, the patient died three weeks after removal to hospital. The brave wife soon found employment for herself, bringing into successful play the advantages of her education and careful training.

Dr. T., a physician also; an American, formerly of the U. S. Army, and holding at one time a high office in the U. S. Senate, with his family, consisting of his wife and two children and his wife's mother. A liberal salary with the income from a handsome patrimony had enabled the family to live in style and affluence, having the entree to the White House and fashionable society at Washington. Improvidence rather than simple misfortune must in this case be charged with the cause of the present distress of the family. But as in the preceding one, the all-devouring pawnbroker had seized every thing available before their condition became known. Some unknown person directed the Association to the family, and such relief as it was possible to afford was freely given; the head of the house diligently seeking for work and the brave wife doing such as she never before had done. She remarked at one of the visits of the visitor, "I used to think it required economy to carry on my household on an income of \$500 monthly; now I should feel safe and happy if my husband had a salary of forty dollars per month."

Mr. and Mrs. R., and four children were found in a wretched condition ; the husband was sick with painter's colic, and their last money spent for medicines. They followed our visitor's advice to send the husband to the New York Hospital, and the wife was comfortably cared for until his recovery about six months afterwards. The husband now well, is earning good wages, respected by his employers, and grateful in having found in time of need a helping hand, which was the means of keeping his family together during his illness.

Mr. D. A., a Canadian, having been unable to find permanent employment for the last six months, appealed to the Association as a last resort. He showed good letters of recommendation and ability as a newspaper writer, and was willing to do anything to keep his family from want. The society having responded to his appeal by offering him assistance for a few weeks, he was stimulated to greater and successful efforts, and is now in a good position and willing in his turn to lend a helping hand to those less blessed than himself.

Mrs. A. O., applied for relief, stating that her mother having met with an accident, her arm had been amputated, she herself was out of work, and the landlord was about to dispossess them. On inquiry the family was reported worthy, and assistance was given them, and her rent for one month paid.* A sewing machine having been loaned them, they have now become self-supporting.

P. M., wife and six children were found by our visitor in one of his rounds in a most destitute condition. The father out of work for some time, and the oldest boy sick with pneumonia ; they had no food in the house, nor money with which to attend to the necessities of the patient. Doctor V. was consulted and willingly consented to attend to the patient. Fuel and food were sent to the suffering family, and after a few weeks the boy was well again and had work, which helped to pay the rent for the family.

At the commencement of the winter, one of our members referred to us a letter received by him from H. P., detailing the calamities which had befallen him. His father had been drowned three years previous, since then his oldest brother had died, a sister was struck with paralysis, a younger brother suffered from sore eyes, and the mother unable to withstand the shock of the wholesale affliction had become a sufferer from melancholia. The money the father left was used up, and every article of clothing and furniture that could be spared had been disposed of to satisfy their daily wants. In this condition they moved to Hunters Point, thinking thereby to curtail their rent and other expenses, but the young man unable to find employment, applied to the overseer of the poor. The mother was to be sent to the poorhouse and the children to another institution, on learning which, the poor mother became frantic, and declared she would sooner die than be separated from her children. On investigation the visitor learned that the family had been once well off,

* From funds specially appropriated.

and were very respectable and worthy, and while the father was alive the children were educated in a private school, in this city. A visit to the house of this unfortunate family was, perhaps, the means of saving them from despair, for on that day they were expecting the marshal to turn them out of doors for non-payment of rent; as to food, the night before they had retired hungry, their grocer having refused further credit. The visitor after paying their rent, provided the family with provisions and fuel, and promising to send them some clothing, left them happier than they had been for very many days.

A gentleman called one day and reported a case of great destitution in Macdougall Street. The family was visited, and found to consist of a widow, her two younger sisters, a brother of twelve years, and an infant. They had never before asked for assistance, and had lived comfortably on the earnings of the eldest sister's husband, an officer on a sailing vessel, who, however, had been drowned four months previously, during a storm at sea. Since this catastrophe, the family had pawned piece by piece all their clothing, and at the time of our visit were in a destitute and starving condition. Occupying a small room, about to be turned out for non-payment of rent, the infant and the youngest sister sick, and having no food, the coming of the visitor was hailed as a blessing. A wagon was procured to move the few things which no pawnbroker would take, but yet which the landlord refused to surrender. The visitor proceeded to the precinct station-house to seek police aid, and on his return obtained their effects. These waifs were next provided with a meal, the first that day, while the visitor sought for new lodgings for the family. After the lapse of a couple of hours they were taken to their new home, provided with a supply of food, and left with the comfortable assurance that they had found a friend in our Association. Having loaned them a sewing machine, the family is now self-supporting, and the second eldest sister has also obtained a good situation as lady's maid, which enables her to become a partner in the work of love in keeping together the orphaned little ones.

UNDESERVING CASES.

The following are a few of the numerous instances of applications which failed to stand the test of inquiry, and which were therefore dismissed and relief refused.

Mrs. A. B. applied for assistance. A widow with four children, strongly endorsed by letters presumed to have been written by ladies connected with her church, and from whom she had received help; an investigation of the case brought to light the fact that her husband had left a life policy of insurance in her favor for three thousand dollars, and that the amount was then on deposit in one of the savings banks to her credit.

Mrs. H. C. represented herself to be a widow with four children, and in a destitute condition, having been without food for two days;

inquiry developed a husband who is a skilful draftsman but too lazy to work, spending his time in drinking saloons. Four ladies without the knowledge of each other have been for some time regularly advancing sufficient funds to meet the rent of the family. Mrs. C. for convenience occasionally assumes an alias.

Mrs. J. H., warmly recommended by a member, tells a moving story of her poverty and distress; upon investigation it is discovered that she has a husband earning good wages as a cigar maker; that she is a housekeeper, receiving in consideration rooms rent free, and that she has two children as boarders who pay her eighteen dollars monthly for their care—together a well-to-do family.

Mrs. W. A., a young married woman of more than ordinarily good appearance and address, was referred by several different members of the Association with the request that relief may be afforded; the necessary weekly sum to prevent suffering is granted, and continued till the discovery is made that she finds that her prepossessing appearance and address enable her to obtain at down town offices of merchants and lawyers an income amply sufficient to support herself and family, and the recently respectable and self-supporting family have become chronic paupers.

In a late issue the *New York Herald*, among its personals, has the following appeal: A Protestant clergyman with his wife and three children are suffering for the want of food; address No. — — Street. A member of the Society wishes the case to be investigated, and it is found that the reverend gentleman is a deposed minister, that although at one time in good standing and an earnest worker he has lost caste, and now earns a precarious living by his pen; the appeal it is manifest was written by himself.

As germane to the foregoing, the following statement recently received from an esteemed visitor for the Association is submitted:

The *New York Herald* gave an account of a man who had been arrested for stealing a bag of flour. When brought before the Police Court he said that he had three children without any mother—that he had been sick and out of work, and his little ones were starving. The Judge appealed to the complainant not to press the charge, and that he, the Judge, would pay for the flour. The grocer replied, if the man is in the distress represented he would withdraw the complaint and would also give the flour to him. A benevolent lady friend of mine asked me to give the case my especial care. Upon calling at the home of the man, I found that the report of his arrest had been the means of his receiving an abundant supply of the most substantial provisions of every description—pork, hams, shoulders, potatoes, flour, wood and coal; so that the immediate necessities of the family were more than cared for. I then began my personal inquiries of the neighbors, many of whom I had known for years, and soon discovered that the man for whom so much sympathy had been aroused was a notorious character—a poor mechanic, lazy,

worthless, and a drunkard ; his wife now on the Island for misconduct ; and the three children had been borrowed for the occasion ; and the man himself, before night of the day of his dismissal by the Court, had been in a state of gross intoxication. I give you this instance to illustrate how the charitable may be deceived, and the caution that should be exercised in responding to appeals which are so often found in the public prints.

Consolidated Table of Relief afforded during the Month of December, 1878, and the Months of January and February, 1879, by the Visitors, exclusive of the Relief afforded at the Central Office, showing by Wards the sum allotted for Relief, the amount expended, the Families relieved, (each one of the number given being a separate and distinct family,) and their Religious Faith.

Wards.	Sum Allotted for Relief.	Sum Expended for Relief.	Number of Families Relieved.	RELIGIOUS FAITH.		
				Protest- ants.	Roman Catholic.	Not Stated.
1, 2 & 3	\$156 00	\$ 46 85	21	7	14	..
4	390 00	335 50	163	10	75	78
5	390 00	295 00	72	21	42	9
6	195 00	225 75	97	18	60	19
7	780 00	602 95	202	48	124	30
8	520 00	539 12	181	82	58	41
9	520 00	462 55	172	91	60	21
10	520 00	398 90	114	64	36	14
11	1,300 00	757 75	202	91	86	25
12	780 00	835 75	182	152	26	4
13	390 00	337 55	138	52	72	14
14	455 00	564 24	192	37	68	87
15	325 00	324 93	99	57	26	16
16	650 00	497 55	89	..	..	89
17	1,300 00	1,130 35	250	121	98	31
18	650 00	767 25	161	35	61	65
19	1,534 00	1,408 05	349	..	..	349
20	845 00	824 30	164	..	..	164
21	520 00	554 55	137	66	71	..
22	780 00	646 25	192	93	33	16
Totals,	\$13,000 00	\$11,555 14	3,177	1,055	1,060	1,062

As explanatory of the difference between the allotments and expenditures, it should be stated that orders for Shoes and Coal were issued from the Central Office, at the Visitors' requests, to the amount of \$1,108 64, which sum, added to the expenditure given above, shows a total outlay by the Visitors of \$12,663 78.

Abstract of Relief for the Months of October, November and December, 1878.

OCTOBER.					NOVEMBER.					DECEMBER.				
Wards.	Fami- lies.	Persons	Visits.	Amounts.	Wards.	Fami- lies.	Persons	Visits.	Amounts.	Wards.	Fami- lies.	Persons	Visits.	Amounts.
1, 2 & 3	..	..	..	.....	1, 2 & 3	..	..	..	.....	1, 2 & 3	3	14	3	\$4 40
4	..	..	..	.....	4	..	..	..	.....	4	30	133	36	54 55
5	9	35	7	\$17 25	5	16	60	15	\$28 25	5	45	209	51	81 30
6	2	8	2	5 00	6	..	..	..	.....	6	26	116	29	43 55
7	13	51	15	24 75	7	18	74	18	34 50	7	80	342	82	151 30
8	25	99	21	43 75	8	21	80	20	45 50	8	74	311	81	132 30
9	30	131	29	54 00	9	16	58	19	34 25	9	79	337	90	142 35
10	14	50	15	26 50	10	12	49	13	26 25	10	85	351	96	139 25
11	49	189	51	83 75	11	49	211	44	85 00	11	59	260	77	108 70
12	..	..	..	.....	12	..	..	..	.....	12	90	383	111	162 05
13	19	84	20	35 50	13	16	70	15	30 25	13	38	172	51	68 60
14	14	50	12	28 75	14	13	50	12	26 00	14	44	184	54	79 80
15	16	67	15	28 25	15	12	51	13	30 25	15	36	161	40	63 55
16	19	76	18	35 25	16	19	76	20	40 75	16	45	199	51	86 05
17	69	274	61	119 48	17	54	226	50	115 50	17	171	718	212	304 35
18	25	94	20	46 82	18	36	149	33	69 90	18	97	410	103	166 05
19	18	80	20	35 00	19	12	50	11	26 75	19	123	530	149	226 05
20	22	83	24	45 25	20	26	120	20	55 50	20	71	309	85	144 30
21	19	70	16	37 25	21	24	97	22	52 25	21	63	272	72	124 55
22	50	212	47	90 60	22	29	121	25	57 50	22	111	348	120	181 80
					Office Relief	71	296	74	222 42	Office Relief	131	560	145	256 57
Total,	413	1,653	393	\$757 15	Total,	444	1,898	424	\$980 82	Total,	1,501	6,319	1,738	\$2,721 42

Abstract of Relief for the Months of January, February and March, 1879.

JANUARY.					FEBRUARY.					MARCH.				
Wards.	Fami- lies.	Persons	Visits.	Amounts.	Wards.	Fami- lies.	Persons	Visits.	Amounts.	Wards.	Fami- lies.	Persons	Visits.	Amounts.
1, 2 & 3	42	179	52	\$80 75	1, 2 & 3	51	211	59	\$89 00	1, 2 & 3	12	50	10	\$20 00
4	53	264	65	108 25	4	63	267	72	243 25	4	16	69	14	21 00
5	87	381	99	176 50	5	116	464	121	145 25	5	19	82	18	27 00
6	54	231	69	120 25	6	58	231	64	120 25	6	20	81	20	32 75
7	172	712	221	317 25	7	134	560	142	247 50	7	33	123	31	62 26
8	167	686	197	314 62	8	96	370	110	187 75	8	30	129	29	52 50
9	141	592	164	277 05	9	105	430	119	202 45	9	62	247	66	110 00
10	133	459	159	256 75	10	89	367	96	199 50	10	31	130	34	64 00
11	201	913	242	361 00	11	192	813	195	374 75	11	44	175	47	74 25
12	182	766	212	359 50	12	213	839	227	418 75	12	33	131	35	52 50
13	116	482	127	216 75	13	96	341	90	161 50	13	16	70	14	22 00
14	189	781	196	337 50	14	130	542	142	241 99	14	27	122	30	43 75
15	90	401	124	171 75	15	81	343	87	176 95	15	29	128	32	47 75
16	111	370	121	228 00	16	99	413	109	183 50	16	27	131	30	49 00
17	426	171	511	785 83	17	341	1,420	371	638 81	17	111	462	124	204 25
18	211	864	243	395 50	18	178	542	186	385 50	18	34	132	39	59 35
19	397	1,624	451	744 00	19	206	698	211	438 00	19	55	247	62	92 50
20	226	907	252	410 25	20	124	374	135	269 75	20	48	231	52	87 00
21	164	662	190	296 25	21	131	412	149	262 25	21	42	225	46	72 75
22	231	929	262	397 00	22	167	663	180	366 25	22	51	240	54	91 25
Office Relief	121	564	147	218 20	Office Relief	109	448	136	233 76	Office Relief	42	173	47	98 04
Total,	3,519	12,988	4,104	\$6,562 95	Total,	2,779	10,668	3,001	\$5,586 71	Total,	782	3,381	884	\$1,383 90

Abstract of Relief for the Months of April, May and June, 1879.

APRIL.					MAY.					JUNE.				
Wards.	Fami- lies.	Persons	Visits.	Amounts.	Wards.	Fami- lies.	Persons	Visits.	Amounts.	Wards.	Fami- lies.	Persons	Visits.	Amounts.
1, 2 & 3	7	31	3	\$16 75	1, 2 & 3	5	24	5	\$10 50	1, 2 & 3	5	22	5	\$9 25
4	8	36	5	17 50	4	6	28	7	14 75	4	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	5	5	22	6	10 25	5	..	5	3	5 25
6	..	..	..	..	6	6	31	6	12 00	6	5	22	6	11 25
7	16	60	12	30 00	7	11	49	12	24 00	7	8	36	9	16 75
8	17	79	12	38 00	8	10	42	12	24 00	8	10	44	11	21 75
9	36	164	27	80 00	9	10	46	10	21 50	9	6	28	6	13 50
10	15	72	10	32 50	10	11	53	12	22 00	10	9	42	9	19 00
11	12	51	9	32 75	11	8	36	9	16 00	11	8	38	9	16 75
12	10	43	6	23 50	12	14	62	15	29 50	12	13	59	15	29 50
13	2	9	2	7 50	13	15	66	15	32 75	13	4	17	4	9 25
14	18	80	12	41 75	14	6	28	7	12 75	14	5	22	6	9 00
15	14	65	10	31 75	15	6	26	6	13 00	15	2	9	2	7 75
16	16	70	10	35 00	16	14	62	13	29 25	16	9	37	11	19 00
17	50	231	35	112 95	17	51	242	52	112 98	17	52	217	54	94 25
18	18	81	12	39 00	18	17	74	17	38 50	18	16	76	20	33 75
19	46	176	31	98 75	19	34	139	39	76 25	19	23	92	24	47 25
20	43	164	29	90 25	20	30	131	32	59 00	20	20	90	20	42 00
21	26	95	18	55 00	21	17	79	18	38 25	21	12	54	14	24 75
22	9	41	5	21 75	22	76	297	79	161 25	22	30	136	32	56 00
Office Relief	52	243	50	114 90	Office Relief	43	139	43	102 90	Office Relief	45	182	45	94 40
Total,	414	1,701	298	\$919 60	Total,	395	1,675	415	\$861 03	Total,	283	1,228	305	\$580 40

Abstract of Relief for the Months of July, August and September, 1879.

JULY.					AUGUST.					SEPTEMBER.				
Wards.	Fami- lies.	Persons	Visits.	Amount.	Wards.	Fami- lies.	Persons	Visits.	Amount.	Wards.	Fami- lies.	Persons	Visits.	Amount.
1, 2 & 3	2	9	2	\$6 25	1, 2 & 3	2	10	2	\$5 25	1, 2 & 3	1	4	1	\$1 00
4	5	22	6	10 75	4	4	18	4	9 75	4	1	5	1	1 50
5	2	8	2	4 25	5	2	9	3	4 00	5	1	5	1	8 00
6	1	5	1	28 00	6	2	10	2	4 50	6	5	22	6	10 75
7	12	52	14	29 00	7	10	47	12	20 00	7	9	41	9	6 25
8	14	59	14	29 00	8	8	36	9	17 25	8	5	20	5	13 50
9	7	30	7	15 75	9	4	19	4	9 75	9	5	26	5	2 25
10	6	27	6	13 00	10	4	18	5	8 00	10	2	10	2	3 75
11	15	62	16	34 75	11	7	31	7	14 00	11	1	5	1	4 50
12	12	51	12	27 00	12	7	30	8	15 25	12	2	9	3	75
13	5	22	5	10 25	13	4	18	5	8 00	13	3	15	3	6 75
14	9	40	10	19 50	14	4	18	4	8 75	14	3	14	4	75
15	3	13	5	7 25	15	2	10	2	6 25	15	1	4	1	44 25
16	5	22	7	10 75	16	3	9	3	5 75	16	1	87	22	22 25
17	40	162	42	93 00	17	72	296	76	159 75	17	19	59	13	6 00
18	15	62	16	35 75	18	10	44	13	22 00	18	12	16	5	9 50
19	20	89	21	44 25	19	13	59	14	28 25	19	3	18	3	8 50
20	15	66	15	31 25	20	10	45	11	21 00	20	4	15	3	6 75
21	11	48	11	25 75	21	10	47	10	22 00	21	3	15	3	85 85
22	20	94	21	54 25	22	12	52	12	31 50	22	3	167	39	
Office Relief.	41	176	41	97 28	Office Relief	27	119	27	58 20	Office Relief	35	167		
Total.	259	1,114	278	\$598 08	Total.	216	945	232	\$479 20	Total.	117	552	138	\$242 85

Consolidated Table of Relief for the Twelve Months ending Sept. 30, 1879, showing by months the number of Families and Persons Relieved, the Number of Visits Made, the Sum Expended for Groceries, for Shoes, for Coal, and the Amount for Incidental Relief, with the Totals for the Year.

	FAMILIES.	PERSONS.	VISITS.	GROCERIES.	SHOES.	COAL.	* RELIEF GIVEN IN CASH.	TOTALS.
October, 1878.....	413	1,653	393	\$691 58	\$62 50	\$3 07	.....	\$757 15
November, "	444	1,888	424	667 75	79 75	10 90	\$222 43	980 82
December, "	1,501	6,319	1,788	2,108 70	154 45	201 70	256 57	2,721 42
January, 1879.....	3,519	12,988	4,104	5,801 37	329 25	234 13	218 20	6,532 95
February, "	2,779	10,668	3,001	5,163 84	160 10	29 01	233 76	5,536 71
March, "	782	3,381	834	1,150 85	95 05	39 96	98 04	1,383 90
April, "	414	1,791	298	717 50	80 40	6 80	114 90	919 60
May, {								
June, {								
July, {	1,153	4,962	1,225	1,871 75	209 00	85 73	352 78	2,519 26
August, }								
September, "	117	552	128	157 00	.....	.....	85 85	242 85
	11,122	49,102	12,145	\$18,330 34	\$1,170 50	\$611 30	\$1,582 52	\$21,694 66

* These amounts were expended for rent, moving, medicines, releasing goods from pawn, and in other emergencies.

The following summary of the work done during the past year shows (I), the proportion of tickets to recipients of relief; (II), the actual number of families relieved, and the number appearing on the monthly lists. The difference existing between the last two items deserves special attention. The same family may have been visited and received relief from the Association three, six, or even twelve times during the year. In the yearly list of families relieved it would appear as a unit—in the monthly returns as 3, 6, or 12, as the case may be. The monthly call on the resources of the Association is in each instance the same, but the number of families relieved is essentially different. For the purposes of information as to the actual condition of the poor—for comparing their number from year to year—and for forming conclusions from the facts presented in the returns of societies engaged in the temporary relief of the necessitous, there must be a common standard or unit of measurement. In this yearly return the same family does not appear twice as receiving relief.

I. Actual number of Families relieved at Office, after visitation.	1,868
“ “ “ “ by Visitors.....	3,177
	5,045

Number of tickets issued at Office.....	7,408
“ “ “ “ by Visitors.....	13,923
	21,331

Total value of tickets,.....\$21,694 66

or about \$1.00 per ticket, which distributed amongst 5045 families would give each one about \$4.30.

II. The Monthly Statistics show the total number of Families relieved to be 11,122, or in round numbers.....	11,000
The number of separate Families relieved as shown by the names entered on the records is 5045, or in round numbers.....	5,000
Leaving a difference of.....	6,000

This difference is accounted for thus:

The whole number whose names appear once,.....	5,000
Number of same names appearing for two consecutive or separate months.....	3,000
Number of same for three months.....	2,000
“ “ “ four months.....	1,000
	11,000

TABLE showing the number of Families referred to this Association by individuals and kindred Societies, and the Relief given to the same at the Central Office, for the Year ending September 30, 1879.

	Number of Families.	Amount Expended for Relief.
City Mission.....	473	\$999 00
Eighth Ward Mission	63	149 00
Mr. Blake, Superintendent of Out-Door Poor.....	27	107 00
Prison Association	10	43 00
Young Men's Christian Association.....	10	20 00
Five Points Mission.....	3	6 00
Linda Gilbert Prison Association.....	5	17 00
Dispensaries and Hospitals.....	11	34 00
Private Physicians	36	125 00
Ministers of the Gospel.....	67	250 00
Local Missionaries.....	53	170 00
West Side Relief Association	3	7 00
Home for the Friendless.....	8	17 00
Children's Aid Society	2	5 00
Mrs. Nellie Miles.....	20	48 00
St. Andrew's, St. George's, Blind, Colored Relief, Public Schools Aid, Union Relief, Home Relief, St. Luke's and Hebrew Societies, St. John Baptist House, Sisters of the Stranger, and other Institutions	40	88 00
	831	\$2,085 00

This table shows the work done in this direction at the Central Office only. The relief given by the Visitors to the same class of applicants would be fully twice as much, so that these figures represent about one-third of the total expenditure upon families referred to us from the above sources.

These remarks do not apply to cases coming from the City Mission, the assistance rendered to whom is shown for the year in full, and to meet which (in part) \$500 was specially donated.

CITY OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

It is well known that for a number of years past an annual appropriation has been made through the Commissioners of Estimate and Apportionment, for the relief of the out-door poor of this city during the winter months. This appropriation, varying in amount but reduced now to about \$25,000, has recently been confined to coal. Formerly the distribution of the city largess was attended with many abuses—the greater part being bestowed year after year upon utterly undeserving persons who claimed it as a right, while very little relief ever reached the really deserving poor, for whose benefit it was primarily intended.

The evils of the existing system had become so patent, that four years ago a vigorous effort was made to check them by organizing District Committees in all the city wards, for volunteer visitation of the applicants for coal.

The names and addresses of the applicants were at once forwarded by the Commissioners to the respective committees, who engaged to report upon their worthiness within forty-eight hours, and to give to such as were approved by them coal tickets, to be delivered up to the cartman on receipt of the coal. The plan worked well—flagrant impostors and persons of bad character found themselves unexpectedly prevented from obtaining their wonted relief—the worthy had a fair chance given them, and the kindly feelings awakened both on the part of the visitors, and of those whom they visited, were undoubtedly beneficial. But the labor involved in organizing the Volunteer Committee every winter and in superintending their work was so great that, after a fairly successful trial of three years, they were reluctantly given up.

Cause of the Association's interference.—The Commissioners however, unwilling to lose the benefit which they could not but perceive to be very great, of obtaining an impartial and unpaid visitation of the applicants for city relief, invited two great charitable associations, our own, and that of St. Vincent de Paul, to take up the work last winter, and to divide the city wards. They both consented to do so, and the following is a record of the work done by the visitors of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, at the request of the Commissioners.

Results.—The wards assigned to the Association, were the 8th, 9th, 10th, that portion of the 12th Ward lying east of 5th Avenue, the 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 20th Wards. The total number of visits made was 8742; of this number 7013 or 80 per cent. were approved; 307 or 4 per cent. were rejected as unworthy; 1022 or 12 per cent. could not be found. Seventy-five per cent. of those visited in the Seventeenth Ward, and seventy per cent. in the other wards, were Roman Catholics. When eighty per cent. of the whole number are mentioned as "approved or worthy," it must be remembered that the standard of worthiness fixed by the Commissioners is necessarily a low one, and merely implies the absence of notorious drunkenness or immorality, and some appearance, too often unreliable, of thrift and cleanliness. Of the rejected applicants, 151 were occupants of houses of ill fame.

Remarks.—The distribution of the coal was prompt and fair, and the quality uniformly good; but in a number of cases the cartmen demanded a gratuity before delivering the coal, and if not given, they dumped it on the sidewalk three or four doors from the proper house. This was done in spite of precaution against such imposition taken by the Commissioners, who informed all applicants that in no case were the cartmen entitled to claim any fee.

Conclusions.—The experience gained by this part of the winter's

work of the Association, both with regard to the class who habitually receive aid from the city and with regard to the effect produced on them by such aid, is altogether unfavorable to the system of out-door city relief as at present existing. There can be little doubt that it tends to pauperize the poor, who rely upon it as a right, and in many cases make far less exertion to provide for themselves than they would do without it. The necessary *personal* application for coal at the Commissioners' office is by no means a slight evil to the deserving and respectable poor, who feel it a degradation to be obliged to wait in a crowd of persons from whom they would naturally shrink, until their turn comes to be registered. Yet the requirement of a personal application could not be done away with under the present system, without opening the door to a vast amount of imposture through recommendations obtained by fraud or deceit. On the whole, it is an open question whether more harm than good is not done by this yearly indiscriminate dole.

Moreover, grave doubts are entertained by many of our citizens as to the legality of any such action on the part of the city authorities. In the neighboring city of Brooklyn, where a similar system of out door relief was in operation for many years, the abuses at last became so great, that a Committee of Volunteer Visitors organized in 1877 to investigate the cases of all applicants for relief, felt obliged to report to the Charity Commissioners and the Board of Supervisors that out door relief could not be administered by the county so as to be worth giving. The question of its legality was soon after referred to the counsel of the Board of Supervisors, who gave an opinion to the effect that in the absence of special laws authorizing it, the system of out-door relief was contrary to the general poor law of the State of New York. This opinion prevented any appropriation for out door relief in Kings County during the last winter, 1878-9, and contrary to the general expectation, there was less suffering among the poor in Brooklyn than during either of the two previous winters.

We quote from a paper read by Mr. Seth Low, at the Conference of Charities held last June, in Chicago, the conclusions drawn from the experience of Brooklyn, which we endorse as equally appropriate to New York.

1. That out-door relief, by the authorities in a large city, is certain to become, in time, a political thing.
2. That the aid so given goes almost entirely to those who can get along without it.
3. That private benevolence is equal to the demands of the really needy.
4. And above all, that in New York State, in the absence of laws specifically authorizing it in a given locality, the system is illegal.

The Tenement House Problem.

THE past year has been specially notable for the great and gratifying progress which has been made in improving the condition of the homes of the poor in the metropolis. Not only has a deep popular interest been created in this vital subject, but practical and far-reaching measures of reform have been brought about. It may safely be said that the condition of the homes of the poor is no longer a subject interesting to the philanthropist alone. The whole community feels the need of improvement in this direction; all that is now requisite is to suggest such means of relief, as will receive the support of the most influential and most enlightened members of the community.

In brief, the day of agitation on this subject is passed. It is now a question mainly of *ways and means*. It belongs to the citizens at large to see that measures of relief are carried into effect.

We propose to briefly recapitulate the events of the past year in connection with this movement, which, in New York, has been carried on by different agencies, moving on parallel lines, and acting in entire harmony and unison.

Our own Association has taken an active share in this work, which has been advocated in its reports and other publications ever since its organization. The large amount of space given to the subject in our last report (1878) aided materially in attracting public attention. The report was extensively commented on by the press, the reference to the contents of the document being specially beneficial in helping on the work.

In the month of October, 1878, the Association issued in pamphlet form a statement of the laws affecting tenement and lodging houses in New York and Brooklyn, for the use of visitors and of others interested, acquainting them with the provisions of the law, and thus enabling them to note accurately any violations of these provisions which might come under their observation, that they may be reported to the Association, and, through its instrumentality, to owners, agents, and the Health Department. The attention of our Visitors was called to the fact that the Health Department is bound to inspect, without charge, all houses which are in any way deficient in sanitary

safeguards, and to enforce a correction of the evil upon the landlord ; the legal right of action in such cases being vested in it.

In a circular issued May 1st, 1878, it had been announced that the Association purposed, during the summer, to take in hand the work of inspecting tenement houses, and to invite information from city missionaries, dispensary physicians, and others visiting such houses, with a view to procuring the abatement of evils therein cognizable under existing provisions of law. Special contributions in aid of this design were solicited from those who felt that all the relief and protection which the law can give to the health, lives and morals of our tenement population, should be secured to them, if possible.

In the month of November, Dr. A. B. Judson, a gentleman of long experience in connection with the Health Department of New York, was engaged to supervise the inspection of tenements reported in an unsanitary condition. Each visitor was requested to furnish a list of such dwellings in his district which were in a condition detrimental to health and good morals, and these buildings were at once inspected by Dr. Judson.

The Tenement House Committee, which had been appointed by the Board of Managers at the November meeting, met regularly on each Monday of the week ; at two of their sessions the State Charities Aid Society was represented by three of its members ; and at one meeting Professor C. F. Chandler, President of the Board of Health, was also present.

Upon receiving Dr. Judson's report of the results of his inspection, the owner or agent was formally notified of the defective condition of his or her property, and a request made for the immediate remedy of the same. After allowing a reasonable time for making the necessary repairs, a fresh inspection was undertaken, and if it was then found that no attention has been paid to the request, the health authorities were informed of the fact, with the request that their legal powers be invoked to enforce the law.

Much data of an instructive kind have been gathered during the winter. As many as 159 complaints have been under consideration at one time, and the need for such action as that taken by the Association has been fully demonstrated. Very soon after the inspection was begun, several of the visitors reported a marked improvement in the condition of many of the tenement houses visited by them in their rounds, especially in the greater cleanliness of the halls and stairways, and in the absence of dirt and garbage about the doorways,

and this was confirmed by the experience of all in turn. Most of the owners of this class of houses have treated the requests of the inspectors with respect, and have shown great willingness to make necessary improvements.

The Tenement House Committee completed their work, and made the following exhibit :

Number of houses reported to and inspected by Dr. Judson.. 224

174 notices sent to owners with the following results:

Complied with.....	60	
Partly complied with.....	30	
Nothing done.....	71	
Houses to be destroyed.....	6	
To be reported.....	3	
Still under review.....	4	
		174
No violations.....	31	
Not found.....	11	
Sent to Dr. Day direct.....	8	
		50
		<u>224</u>

Complaints sent to the Board of Health.....	112
Remedied.....	93
Partly remedied.....	12
Change of address.....	1
Result unknown.....	6
	<u>112</u>

Complaints sent to Department of Buildings.....	2
Remedied.....	2
	<u>2</u>

Total number of inspections:

43 first inspections (inspected once).....	43
73 second inspections (inspected twice).....	146
72 third inspections (inspected three times).....	216
34 fourth inspections (inspected four times).....	136
11 fifth inspections (inspected five times).....	55
	<u>596</u>

The Committee believe that a great deal of good has been accomplished, directly and indirectly, by their labors.

The city health authorities explain their own inability to perform the work undertaken by the Association by the lack of a sufficient force of inspectors, or of funds to pay them. They, however, co-operated heartily with the Association in its efforts to improve the homes of the poor, and have striven to bring derelict landlords to a proper sense of their duties towards their tenants, and of the rights of the latter.

The above mentioned work of the Association has been supplemented by the careful inspection of tenement houses made by Mr. George C. Booth, a report of which will be found on page 55.

One good result of the new reform movement is seen in the refusal of the Board of Health to grant permits to the owners of new buildings intended for tenements, which do not fulfill the requirements of the sanitary code as respects light and air. They refuse to sanction any plan having a dark room, and require the owners to alter all plans possessing this deficiency. A remarkable improvement is to be noted in the plans of tenement houses which are now daily submitted to the Board of Health for approval. The time is not far distant when all the owners of this class of dwellings will find it to their interest to put them in good sanitary condition. Thus another great step of progress will be made in "Improving the Condition of the Poor," for which this Association was founded.

During the past winter, five numbers were issued of a small paper called "THE MONTHLY RECORD," as a means of communication with the friends of the Association. The need of such an organ was long felt, and it has proved to be an excellent and economical substitute for ordinary circulars, in reporting progress and keeping up an interest in the work of the Association. Due space was given in the successive issues of the "RECORD" to the work of improving the homes of the poor, and it has undoubtedly been a useful aid in the work of agitation and popular enlightenment.

The effect of rapid transit in relieving the over-crowded sections of the city is apparent to every observer. While many rural residents have been induced to return to make their homes in New York, by the lessened rents and increased facilities for travel, this has not prevented many other persons from moving up-town and thus lessening the population below Fourteenth Street. Migration from the lower to the upper part of the island has been great; if this advance northward continues, Harlem will, within ten or fifteen years, become one of the most populous parts of the city. Most of the new buildings erected have been dwellings for medium class residents, and are located above Fortieth Street.

Meantime a wise movement is in progress in New Jersey, to unite the railroads in a plan for improving and cheapening the facilities for transit to and from New York, and thus to invite further immigration to the State. The Mayor of Jersey City proposes the adoption of a plan which has been tried with satisfactory results by the Fitchburg

Railroad, running out of Boston. It is that of issuing free passes for one year for the first occupants of new houses built along the railway routes, and the selling of half-rate single tickets to builders and workmen employed in constructing the houses.

In the month of December 1878, the proprietors of *The Plumber & Sanitary Engineer*, united with Messrs. D. Willis James, F. B. Thurber, Henry E. Pellew, and Robert Gordon, in offering \$500 as a premium for the best four designs for a house for workingmen, in which might be secured a proper distribution of light and pure air, with an arrangement of rooms that would yield a rental sufficient to pay a fair interest on the investment.

The following gentlemen consented to serve as a committee of award, Mr. R. G. Hatfield, architect, Prof. Chas. F. Chandler, President Board of Health, Rev. John Hall, D. D., Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Robert Hoe, Esq., and architects in all parts of the country were invited to furnish designs. The competition was limited to a building on an ordinary city lot 25x100.

As was then stated, the problem of building on a large block successfully has been solved by Mr. Alfred T. White, in Brooklyn; but it was hoped the ingenuity of our architects might suggest a plan by which the single lot owner may profitably build a sanitary apartment house. In that case, competition between owners of tenements will be an important element in solving this difficult New York problem.

The division of building sites into lots 25x100 is an unfortunate one, as was clearly shown in our last annual report, and the hope has been expressed that in laying out new sections or changing old ones, a different division may be adopted. It was further urged that "to be permanently successful, the building of a house for the poor must not be undertaken as an act of charity, but as a business operation."

The announcement of the competition was widely commented on by the press, and thus general attention was drawn to it. Indeed, the interest manifested was marked, while the results were surprising. No less than 190 architects in all parts of the United States, Canada, and even Great Britain, sent in designs, many of them of great excellence. These designs, 206 in number, were placed on free exhibition at Leavitt's Art Rooms, Clinton Hall, and attracted numerous visitors, including not only philanthropically inclined persons, but many house owners, builders and other practical men,

who carefully studied the plans and noted all features capable of immediate application. One positive result of the competition was its good influence upon architects, builders, and the public generally, in showing the need of giving more thought to sanitary construction, which has been too much neglected in the past. Elaborate descriptions of the designs appeared in the leading journals. These could not fail to help enlighten the public regarding the defects of existing tenements.

The exhibition closed February 15th, and the awards were then made. The following points were specified in the terms of competition, viz. : 1. Security against conflagration (including fireproof stair-cases open to the air); 2. Distribution of light; 3. Ventilation; 4. Drainage and other sanitary appointments; 5. Seclusion of each suite of rooms, and publicity of access to them; 6. Convenience of arrangements; 7. Inexpensiveness. The conclusion was irresistibly impressed upon the committee that, while most of the plans were a vast improvement over existing tenement houses, yet they did not solve the problem of reforming the condition of the poor. While the plans selected for approval came nearest to fulfilling the terms of the competition, the committee emphatically declared that in their view it is impossible to secure the requirements of physical and moral health within the narrow and arbitrary limits of the ordinary city lot. They therefore recommended further agitation to secure needed legislation regulating the number of occupants, the amount of open space, the provisions for light, ventilation and cleanliness, on sound sanitary principles.

We condense from the seventh annual report of the State Charities Aid Association a sketch of the operations of that body in assisting tenement house reform. In the month of April, the special committee of eight gentlemen, appointed on the 6th of December, 1877, "to consider the question of improved houses for the poor of this city, with authority to secure the incorporation of a company under the best legal advice to erect such houses," had reported that "they were not prepared to recommend the formation, at the present time, of a stock company for the erection of tenement houses." At the first regular meeting in November last, it was decided, in view of the conclusion arrived at by this special committee, to appoint a sub-committee on "The Present Tenement House System." This sub-committee held frequent meetings, and personally inspected certain tenement houses in this city. It has further, by means of an agent,

made thorough investigation of the condition of a number of typical tenement houses, and its report has been considered of sufficient interest and importance to be printed as a separate paper. In January, 1879, a sub-committee was also appointed to induce the clergy of the city to take up the question, a private meeting was held at the residence of Mr. D. Willis James, February 4th, at which many clergymen and other gentlemen interested in the subject were present. A large number of clergymen preached on the subject on the morning of Sunday, February 23d, and two secular meetings were held on the evening of the same day, one at the Anthon Memorial Church, and the other at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church.

These meetings were very fully reported and discussed by the press. Their good results were so marked and gratifying that it was decided to hold a public meeting at the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the following committee representing the State Charities Aid Association, Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., chairman; Rev. Heber Newton, Mr. D. Willis James, Mr. H. E. Pellew and Dr. R. H. Derby. Subsequently this committee added to its number Mr. R. T. Auchmuty, Mr. James Gallatin, Mr. Robert Gordon, Mr. Henry Rice, Mr. Chas. Coudert, Jr., Mr. Chas. Collins, Dr. Stephen Smith, and Judge E. L. Fancher. The meeting took place on Friday evening, February 28th, and was largely attended, Mayor Cooper presided, and after some introductory remarks by the chairman addresses were made by Mr. Parke Godwin, Dr. E. L. Shaffer, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, Mr. Frederick R. Coudert, and Rev. Dr. Jacobs. Mr. James M. Brown then moved that the chairman appoint a committee of nine for the purpose of devising measures to carry tenement house reform into effect. The Mayor accordingly appointed Messrs. D. Willis James, Frederick W. Stevens (replaced by W. Bayard Cutting), W. W. Astor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, R. T. Auchmuty, James Gallatin, Henry E. Pellew, F. D. Tappen, and C. P. Daly. This committee immediately proceeded to take steps toward the formation of a joint stock corporation for the erection of a block of model houses for workingmen, and also to secure indispensable changes in the present laws regulating the construction of tenement houses.

In the interim the committee of award in the model house competition made their report, and recommended that another public meeting be held; accordingly a second meeting was held at

the Cooper Institute, March 11th, at which Samuel D. Babcock, President of the Chamber of Commerce presided, and F. B. Thurber acted as secretary ; addresses were made by Rev. John Hall, D. D., Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Col. Geo. W. Waring, Jr., while Prof. Chas. F. Chandler exhibited with a stereopticon a number of the plans received in the model tenement competition.

Meantime the committee of nine appointed at the first meeting at the Cooper Institute, drafted a bill, with the aid of Judge Charles P. Daly, and President Chandler of the Board of Health, amending the existing Tenement House Act in several objectionable features, and secured the passage of the same through the State Legislature in May. One very desirable clause, imposing a license on all tenement houses, was unfortunately stricken out and a clause inserted appropriating \$10,000 instead. The following are the main provisions of the act, the amendments being marked with italics :

SECTION 1. Section Thirteen of Chapter Nine Hundred and Eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act for the regulation of tenement and lodging-houses in the cities of New York and Brooklyn," is hereby amended so as to read as follows : Section 13. It shall not be lawful hereafter to erect for or convert to, the purposes of a tenement or lodging-house, a building on any lot where there is another building on the same lot, unless there is a clear open space exclusively belonging thereto, and extending upwards from the ground of at least ten feet between said buildings, if they are one story high above the level of the ground; if they are two stories high, the distance between them shall not be less than fifteen feet ; if they are three stories high, the distance between them shall be *not less than* twenty feet ; and if they are more than three stories high, the distance between them shall be *not less than* twenty-five feet. At the rear of every building hereafter erected for or converted to the purposes of a tenement or lodging house on any lot, there shall be a clear open space of *not less than* ten feet between it and *the rear line of the lot*. But when thorough ventilation of such open spaces can be otherwise secured, such distances may be lessened or modified in special cases by a permit from the Board of Health. *No one continuous building shall be built or converted to the purposes of a tenement or lodging house in the City of New York upon an ordinary city lot, to occupy more than sixty-five per cent. of the said lot, and in the same proportion if the lot be greater or less in size than twenty-five feet by one hundred feet, but this provision shall not apply to corner lots, and may be modified in other special cases by a permit from the Board of Health.*

SECTION 2. The fourteenth Section of the said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows : Section 14 : In every such house hereafter erected or converted, every habitable room, except rooms

in the attic, shall be in every part not less than eight feet in height from the floor to the ceiling; and every habitable room in the attic of any such building shall be at least eight feet in height from the floor to the ceiling, throughout not less than one-half the area of such room. Every such room shall have at least one window, connecting with the external air, or over the door a ventilator of perfect construction, connecting it with a room or hall which has a connection with the external air, and so arranged as to produce a cross-current of air. The total area of window or windows in every room communicating with the external air, shall be at least one-tenth of the superficial area of every such room; and the top of one, at least, of such windows, shall not be less than seven feet and six inches above the floor, and the upper half, at least, shall be made so as to open the full width. Every habitable room of a less area than one hundred superficial feet if it does not communicate directly with the external air, and is without an open fireplace, shall be provided with special means of ventilation by a separate air-shaft extending to the roof, or otherwise, as the Board of Health may prescribe. *But in all houses hereafter erected or converted in the city of New York which shall be used, occupied, leased or rented for a tenement or lodging-house, every room used, let, or occupied by any person or persons, for sleeping shall have at least one window, with a movable sash, having an opening of not less than twelve square feet, admitting light and air directly from the public street or the yard of the said house, unless sufficient light and ventilation shall be otherwise provided in a manner and upon a plan approved by the Board of Health.*

SECTION 3. Whenever it shall be certified to the Board of Health of the City of New York, by the Sanitary Superintendent, that any tenement house or room therein is so overcrowded that there shall be afforded less than six hundred cubic feet of air to each occupant of such building or room, the said Board may, if it deem the same to be wise or necessary, issue an order requiring the number of occupants of such building or room to be reduced, so that the inmates thereof shall not exceed one person to each six hundred cubic feet of air space in such building or room. Such excess in the number of occupants shall be reduced to the standard hereby designated within ten days after the service of an order therefor upon the owner, lessee, occupant, or agent of such building or room. Whenever there shall be more than ten families living in any tenement house in which the owner thereof does not reside, there shall be a janitor, housekeeper or some other responsible person, who shall reside in the said house and have charge of the same, if the Board of Health shall so require.

* * * * *

SECTION 6. Every owner or other person violating any provision of this Act shall be liable to pay a penalty of ten dollars for each and every day that such offence shall continue. Such penalty may be sued for and recovered by the Board of Health, and when recovered

shall be paid over to the City Chamberlain, and become part of the Tenement House Fund. In every proceeding for a violation of this Act, and in every such action for a penalty the owner shall be *prima facie* the person liable to pay such penalty, and after him the person who is the lessee of the whole house, in preference to the tenant or lessee of a part thereof. In any such action the owner, lessee, and occupant, or any two of them, may be made defendants, and judgment may be given against the one or more shown to be liable as if he or they were the sole defendant or defendants.

The passage of this act was received with general approval, especially by the metropolitan press, who had contributed not a little to its passage. The inevitable delays common to all changes of the kind took place, and it was not until the middle of July that preparations were begun by the Board of Health to carry out the provisions of the new tenement house act, by the appointment of a corps of sanitary inspectors, to visit all the tenements and make careful notes of all the internal arrangements of the buildings, the means of ventilation, number of occupants, and the sanitary regulations.

The Act also provided for the employment of thirty policemen as a Sanitary Squad, to inspect tenement houses and search for violations of the law. These men were set to work early in August, and have already accomplished an immense amount of good, bringing to light many nuisances which otherwise would have escaped the notice of the Board of Health.

No less than two stock associations have been proposed, to erect blocks of model houses in New York or vicinity. One of these associations has been projected by the committee of nine appointed by the Mayor, and has collected subscriptions in the vicinity of \$300,000. The other association has received subscriptions amounting to \$75,000. Neither has yet perfected its plans, but there is every prospect that they will do so before winter, and begin the erection of one or more blocks of model tenements.

A small tenement, on the same plan as the "White" houses in Brooklyn, has been built this summer near Corlear's Hook, and another block of buildings of the same class is also in course of erection.

The example of Miss Octavia Hill, of London, in improving the condition of tenants of existing houses has lately been imitated with commendable results in New York city. Miss Hill's plan, briefly, is to secure the lease or control of existing dirty and neglected tenements, to have them thoroughly cleansed, to fix mod-

erately remunerative rents, to collect the rents herself and insist on prompt payment, and, by personal effort upon tenants, to elevate the family, step by step, to self-respect and the health and virtues which attend it.

A little more than a year ago Mrs. N. Miles, of this city, hired a house in the lower part of the city, a building so poor as to have been condemned by the Building Department as unsafe, put it in order, and entered upon a work there similar to Miss Hill's in London. The personal supervision she has given, and the enforcement of simple rules, coupled with generous sympathy and wise advice have quite changed the character of the house. She has since taken the management of an excellent new building, at Nos. 48 and 50 Mulberry Street, erected by C. S. Sloane, Esq., who has likewise built a block of improved dwellings, with a frontage of 125 feet, on West Twenty-Sixth Street, near Tenth Avenue. The Mulberry Street building abundantly proves, by the way, that even in the worst districts of the city, owners of property can, if they only will, erect and maintain with profit, well built, well aired, healthy houses, which tenants are quick to appreciate. Mrs. Miles has also been placed in charge of an old but well built block on Scammel Street, containing sixty families, which a benevolent lady has recently leased from its owner, in order to secure to the tenants the advantages of the personal influence of Mrs. Miles. Ascension Church has built some tenement houses, and hired others, in which a similar work has been done, with good moral and financial results.*

We lately paid a visit to the "White" model houses in South Brooklyn, and found them all that they have been represented. In outward appearance they are far beyond the best tenements that are to be found in either city, while they will bear comparison with many so-called French flats. The towers and entrances relieve the fronts and have a tasteful appearance; the rooms are bright and cheerful; the vast court or open space in the centre gives an abundance of light and air; while the healthy and contented look of the occupants, and especially the children, speak volumes. A dozen blocks of buildings like these would have a very appreciable effect on the health and morals of New York, hence the prospect that these will in time be built is very cheering.

The owners of these houses have lately completed in the same locality thirty-four small brick houses on a plan—novel both as to

* NOTE.—See Improved Dwellings for the Working Classes. G. P. Putnam's Sons, N. Y.

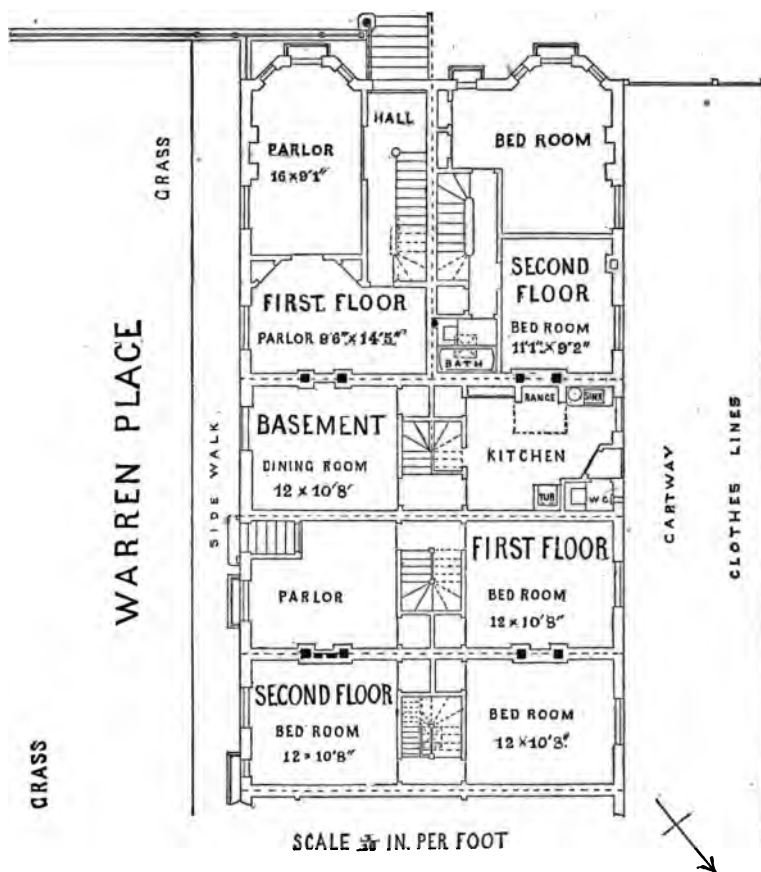
street and houses—which points a way to utilize the badly shaped blocks of upper New York. A plot 112 feet front on Baltic Street, and the same on Warren Street, and extending through, 200 feet deep, situated in the centre of the block between Henry and Hicks Streets, has been laid out with a private way, called “Warren Place,” running through from street to street. Warren Place is twenty-four feet wide, this being just equal to the height of the twenty-four two story and basement houses which front upon it. The eight houses at the ends of the two rows front on Warren Street and Baltic Street, and are of three stories and basement each. The cartway for ashcarts, grocery wagons, etc., runs in the rear of the houses, and “Warren Place” is laid out as a long, narrow park, with grass in the centre, and a flagged walk on either side. A low iron fence, with gates at the walks, extends across each end, and a fountain will ornament its centre.

The accompanying diagram gives the plan of one end of the block on west side of “Warren Place,” showing two of the nine-room and three of the six-room houses. A different floor of each house is shown, as noted on the plan of each.

The houses fronting on “Warren Place” are each $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and 32 feet deep; these have six rooms, each with a good closet; the staircase rises with a half turn in the centre of the house. The front basement is the dining room, and the rear basement the kitchen, being furnished with a good range, boiler, sink, washtub, dresser, and coal closet. A rear door from the kitchen leads into a small lobby, opening on the cartway already mentioned. From this lobby another door opens into the water-closet, thus disconnected from the house, though under the same roof. The first and second floors have each two rooms, or, say, one parlor and three bedrooms in all. The end houses are one story higher, and contain nine rooms. The fronts of all are planned with slightly projecting doorways, trimmed with slate and bluestone, and under the windows slate flower sills with ornamental guards.

The cost of the six-room houses is a little under \$1,100 each. With a little crowding, thirty-two houses of six rooms could be put upon a plot 100x200, or eight city lots. Taking \$1,100 as a basis of cost for such houses, when built in quantity of ten or more at a time, and assuming that a gross rental of twelve per cent. per annum, or one per cent. a month, will surely yield seven per cent. net, it is easy to figure what rentals could be afforded in upper New

BALTIC STREET



York. On the ground costing even \$4,000 per lot 25x100 feet, the cost of land for each house would be say \$1,000 ; add \$1,100 for building, and we have cost of house and lot \$2,100, on which one per cent. per month makes a monthly rental of only \$21 ; with land at \$2,000 per lot, rentals could be brought down to \$16 per month, and in the suburbs, land at \$800 per lot, would reduce the monthly rental to \$13. Such a house is not palatial in any respect, but it certainly does afford all that is needed, even by a good sized family. In six rooms any ordinary family can live decently, and a little added to the cost of each house would make them suited to any neighborhood. The owners of these houses aimed, in this building enterprise, to erect the best six-room houses possible for a cost of about \$1,000, to be substantial, convenient, healthy and attractive. Their buildings establish beyond dispute the feasibility of erecting this class of houses, not only in Brooklyn but in New York.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

The problem to be solved in New York in connection with Tenement House Reform is simple compared with that of London and other European cities. In the latter places large blocks of buildings have had to be torn down and model houses erected in their stead. The cost of this has been enormous, though excellent results have followed. London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Birmingham, have appropriated in all some millions sterling to rid themselves of the incubus of broken-down rookeries and wynds which were an eyesore, and a source of moral and physical contagion to their population ; as a consequence, crime has diminished, vice has wholly disappeared from certain sections, and the rate of mortality has been greatly reduced.

In New York there are no large sections of dwellings which need to be demolished. Single houses or parts of blocks, may have to be torn down, but what is more necessary is to improve existing tenements by enforcing the present sanitary code. In the same manner that the cellar population has been done away with, it is perfectly practicable to get rid of defective tenements.

The health authorities have abundant powers to do this work ; they only need nerve to enforce the laws, and this greatest disgrace to New York will no longer exist.

Again, there is this important and cheering feature about the

tenement house problem here. Abroad it has been necessary to expend large sums of the public money to effect improvements. Land is costly and the outlay has been immense. But in New York the cost of improvements falls not on the public, but as it ought to, upon the individual house owners. Why should the citizens of New York be taxed to pay an extortionate landlord for making his tenements habitable? especially when he has reaped a rich return from their occupants, out of which he can easily afford to pay for needed improvements. We pay already too much in the cost of maintaining health boards and hospitals, as well as in losses by preventible deaths and sickness among tenement house tenants. Seventy-five per cent. of our mortality is among these dwellings. The citizens of New York have no obligations to pay for curing the evils which sordid landlords have grafted upon their city. It is safe to say that the tenement house property of this city, estimated at two hundred millions of dollars, pays its owners at least ten millions annual return. The cost of needed repairs to make these houses truly sanitary would be a small per centage on this sum.

The health authorities justly claim that they have to contend against great opposition. The tenement houses of the metropolis represent \$200,000,000 worth of property; their owners are organized and are able and willing to spend money to oppose any reforms which touch their pockets. They have their representatives in the legislature, and they stubbornly resist improvement.

But admitting all this, it is no argument for supineness; all great reforms have had to meet bitter opposition, and a Fabian policy is rarely to be commended in cases of this kind.

There is a power in the law, when backed by public opinion, which no evil, however strong, or thoroughly organized, or securely entrenched, can long resist. The successful reform of past abuses should encourage future reformers to boldly and hopefully assail existing evils. Too much must not be expected from legislation. Laws enacted in advance of public opinion are of little avail. The main dependence should be upon an enlightened public sentiment and upon stimulating the natural desire of all men to bring about improvement when it is in their power. Mr. Leckey, the historian, points out that religious persecution and the belief in witchcraft have disappeared in the gradual increase of public enlightenment. People have not been argued out of their belief in these errors; but they have been developed by circumstances into greater intelligence.

In a like manner the principle of free speech and free publication have been established. Other reforms will be brought about in the same way.

NEED OF ENLIGHTENMENT.

The condition of the homes of the poor in New York is bad enough, but it does not need to be exaggerated. It is idle to talk of half a million people dwelling amid filth, disease and vice—as some of the speakers at the public meetings held last spring declared. The facts will not sustain any such harrowing hypothesis. There are many shockingly wretched tenements in the metropolis, but they form but a small per centage of the whole, and even in these, as the late official inspection by the health authorities shows, there are an abundance of healthy people.*

Indeed it is a marvel that so many persons actually thrive amid filth. It is their normal status; habit has made it customary, and what is usual seems right in their eyes.

An Irish cottier or a German peasant suffers no loss of comfort when he makes his home in a garret or cellar. The Italian ragpicker does not complain at having to bunk with a dozen of his compatriots in a room reeking with old bones, rags and tobacco smoke. It would be a marvel if it were otherwise—godliness may come by faith, but cleanliness, next of kin, is the product of education and habit. It is difficult to have clean dwellings where people are naturally dirty.†

But while all this is undeniable, it nevertheless remains true that filthiness is vile and becomes a nuisance; a few foul people will contaminate a whole building; and in the interests of health and decency, the Augean stables, which constitute the “homes” of a considerable number of our poorer population, must be cleansed at any and all hazards.

* It is the opinion of competent observers that perhaps ten per cent. of the tenement houses of New York are in a decent condition, while five per cent. are so radically defective that nothing but their removal is to be thought of. The remainder range from one degree of badness to its extreme.

† An architect writing in the *Irish Builder*, remarks upon the bad habits of living among the poor peasantry who constitute a large share of our tenement population. He says: “The man or woman born in a cabin or garret will much prefer spending their lives in one room with their family, no matter how numerous, to the trouble of adjourning to separate apartments, unless, as I said before, example teaches them better, which is one great advantage in grouping dwellings. I have seen in Ireland a horse, two cows, two goats, grandmother, father and mother, brothers and sisters, an infant in a cradle, all in one apartment; there was an inner room with two beds, one answered as a standing for firkins of butter, the other for seed potatoes; this was in many places in county Cork, and in Erris and Tyrrawley. The late Lord George Hill, in his book, ‘Facts from Gweedore,’ mentioned the great difficulty he had in getting the tenantry to give up this gregarious method of living, and at night when the one door of the house is shut, the effects from want of ventilation on the health of all, man and beast, must be injurious, the disease known as the ‘Head fall,’ which all but depopulated Tory Island, on the coast of Donegal, about twenty years ago, has been, not without some reason, ascribed to this cause.”

An English writer remarks : " The poor we have always with us, and always shall have ; it has long been held that we cannot let them starve ; it has lately been agreed that we cannot let them grow up in total ignorance ; it is now declared that we cannot very well let them live in dog-holes."

Let a man live in a dog-hole and he will in nine cases out of ten propagate a family of ignorant paupers, on whom alms and schooling will be simply wasted. But while the question of housing the poor has a vast influence upon their moral condition, it is not to be expected that merely improving workingmen's homes will alone result in elevating them very materially. They must also be taught to appreciate good homes, and to do their share of making them decent and comfortable.

Reform to be permanent must come from within. Compulsory sanitary regulation alone will not suffice. It may be necessary in the case of the very ignorant, but the better method is popular enlightenment. The masses have been taught the value of education through the common schools ; they have been taught thrift by the aid of savings banks. By like agencies they must be taught to value health, and to preserve it. The poor man's self-interest must be appealed to ; he must be shown that his health is his sole capital, and that no pains must be spared to husband it. Let the workingman realize the importance of preventing sickness, and that he must not depend upon drugs and doctors to keep well ; show him how much a week's sickness *costs* ; lead him to consider if he will risk his own and his children's health by living amid unwholesome surroundings, and in short *set him to thinking*, and very soon he will not be content to live in a barrack, but will demand improvements or seek better lodgings.

Ignorance regarding sanitary subjects is common to all classes ; but it is especially noteworthy among the very poor, whose lives are made miserable by their lack of the most elementary knowledge of hygiene.

Prof. Huxley well says, " If any one is interested in the laws of health, it is the poor workman, whose strength is wasted by ill-prepared food, whose health is sapped by bad ventilation and bad drainage, and half whose children are massacred by disorders which might be prevented." What the poor want, above all things, is enlightenment. They need to be taught to live ; they must be shown that it is suicide to sleep in dark, close rooms without suffi-

cient air and light for health. They must learn the value of sunlight, the danger of exposure to damp, the need of wearing proper clothing, and to practice moderation in eating and drinking.

The medical records of New York and other cities contain abundant proofs of the vast physical suffering among the very poor from remediable causes. If we simply analyze the sources of most of the prevalent diseases treated in our large hospitals, it will be apparent how preventible the majority of them are, and these may be largely ascribed to our shocking tenement house system.*

Every one who has tried to improve the condition of the poor, must have felt the need of simple sanitary tracts to teach men and women how to take care of their homes and themselves. There are a number of such publications issued in England, but while admirable in many respects, they are hardly suited to the needs of our own poor, while they are also too expensive to be distributed broadcast as they ought to be. An earnest move should be made to supply this pressing need which long since received the attention of this Association, and we hope that before another year has passed to see a Sanitary Publication Association formed expressly for this purpose.

TENEMENT HOUSE INSPECTION.

AS REPORTED BY MR. GEORGE C. BOOTH, OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE,
18 BIBLE HOUSE, 1879.

It is so rare to meet with any exception to the dirty and neglected condition that characterizes tenements of all but the first class, and the demoralized condition of the occupants which is the natural concomitant, that it becomes a pleasure to note an instance where a reformation has been effected; where cleanliness and order have been enforced, and where the good effect on the tenant is plainly visible.

Less than two years ago the house No. 5 Batavia Street, known as "The House of Blazes," was one of the worst dens in the city. Properly speaking there were five houses which were included in the title given to the place—a title earned through its having been for

* In the last report of the New York Board of Health it is stated that "great benefit has resulted from the frequent visits of the health inspectors, in the increased intelligence of the tenants with regard to sanitary matters. This has also been secured in part by the circulation of concise information in the form of cards, circulars and tracts, on the more common diseases. Housekeepers are now much more frequently provided by the landlords, and by their constant presence maintain greater cleanliness and regard for the sanitary condition of the premises."

years the scene of broils and disturbances. In the rear of 5 Batavia Street is a double tenement, after passing through which and a second yard, one comes to the houses 54 and 56 Cherry Street. Formerly these passages formed a thoroughfare for thieves, who, when pursued would run from Batavia to Cherry Street, or vice versa, or sometimes ascend one of the stairs and descend by another and thus make their escape; or when the hall doors at night were locked, would pass through the cellars and elude their pursuers. The houses themselves were largely occupied by thieves and prostitutes of the lowest class, who were a terror and disgrace to the neighborhood, and a constant source of trouble to the police. Somewhat over eighteen months ago Mr. George J. Hardy took charge of the property. His first step was to dispossess every disorderly tenant, even at the risk of allowing the apartments to remain permanently unoccupied, at the same time installing a janitor, a man of pluck and determination, to exclude all obnoxious persons, and enforce quiet, system, cleanliness, and strict obedience to the newly instituted rules; the hall, cellar and roof doors were furnished with strong locks and were only kept open at certain hours: the doors themselves were strengthened, in some instances being made of two-inch lumber, and every precaution taken to secure exemption from intrusion at night. Carpenters, masons, plumbers and painters were set to work; the roofs were almost entirely renewed at a cost of \$450; the privies, sinks, hydrants, pumps and sewers were all thoroughly overhauled and put in order, and 500 lbs. of Egyptian carbolic disinfectant were distributed through the closets and sewers; the floors were scraped, the walls kalsomined, and the wood work painted; new glass was supplied where needed, the blinds were repaired and painted, and the fire escapes cleared of all incumbrances and made serviceable. After having completed this costly work, things were not allowed to relapse into their former condition, but a vigilant watch is kept and a flaw repaired the moment it makes its appearance; there is no procrastination, a defect once seen is immediately repaired. When a tenant gives up his rooms the floors are scrubbed, and, if need be, scraped; the paint washed, the walls and ceilings, if at all dingy, kalsomined with some bright cheerful tint, and the locks, bolts, windows and blind fastenings looked to in the minutest detail. A broken pane of glass is replaced on the day of the breakage; a stoppage of a sink, or the leakage of a tap, is remedied at once. Prominently posted in large white letters in each yard are notices, reading "No ball playing, dancing, card playing, and no persons but tenants allowed in the yard; George J. Hardy, Agent." In the halls near the entrances the following words are conspicuously posted, "No standing in the hallways or about the hall doors allowed." These rules are not placed there for effect; they are enforced strictly, and on the evenly laid flag stones of either yard may be seen the children who live up-stairs, playing, securely protected from intruders, and feeling that the playground is their own. The privies are especially well looked after, and a notice on

each warns the tenants that there is a fine of five dollars for throwing ashes in these closets ; and as only a limited number of tenants have access to each closet, it is not a difficult matter to find the transgressor. The basement of the middle building is used for the storage of wood and coal, locked bins being furnished for the tenants ; all chopping and splitting of wood is done here, and under no circumstance are either permitted in the apartments up-stairs ; the cellar floor is daily swept, the bark and splinters being taken away in barrels. The apartments do not remain vacant long, especially when the very reasonable rents are taken into consideration, averaging from \$5.50 to \$13.00 per month.

None are better aware of the change that has been effected than the police, to whom its altered character is a great relief. Its old sobriquet is passing into oblivion, and it may now fairly lay claim to the title "model tenement," showing what may be done with the structures now in existence—giving to the tenant a comfortable home, complying with all the requirements of health and decency, and giving a fair profit to the landlord.

On West 39th Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, stand a block of tenements known as "Battle Row," and almost equally well as "Murderer's Row." For years this place has borne an evil reputation, having always been a source of great trouble to the police. Its inmates are the terror of the neighborhood. It is the cradle of some of the worst Tenth Avenue gangs, and the scene of constant broils, both domestic and with whoever the roughs may chance to pick a quarrel. Arrests are of such frequent occurrence as to excite but little remark. The police themselves are frequently attacked, one, nicknamed "The Brute," having been knocked senseless with a brick only three or four weeks ago ; another, the officer with whom I conversed, was himself struck with a similar missile. Officers as a rule complain of the slight punishment awarded to these roughs who assault them. In the latter case mentioned above the offender received a sentence of six months on the Island—not enough, one would think, to awe such desperate characters. Battle Row consists of thirteen tenements, built uniformly, each house being five stories high, and each floor intended to contain four families, giving, in all, accommodations for 260 families. There are probably over one thousand persons now occupying the premises ; as a rule these people are very poor, there being only a small number whose rooms have a comfortable appearance. One of the chief inducements for living in this block is the cheap rent, suites of one bed-room and one living room for each family being let at \$3 50 to \$5.50 per month ; for the same sized rooms, in a more respectable neighborhood, \$6 to \$8 would be charged. All the houses excepting No. — are out of repair and very dirty ; the plaster on the hall ceilings on most floors has fallen, and large lumps are kicked about the halls and on the stair treads. The walls of the halls trickle with moisture, and the balusters seem damp and are clammy to the

touch. With the exception of the top floors, the stairs and halls are dark, on the lower floor perfectly so. In many of the houses, mixed with the fallen plaster, dirt of all kinds, not excepting excrement, may be found, notably in No. — where, on trying to open a door leading to the cellar, the attempt failed on account of a large heap of human excrement. These houses are swarming with children, who seem to thrive and be happy in their own fashion amid all this filth. The interior of the rooms are as a rule no better than the approaches; a variation of the same that one sees outside, dirt and neglect visible everywhere. The street itself is in keeping with the houses, a sea of refuse, ashes, garbage and dirt. No scavenger work is done here. "Why not set an example to your children by cleaning your walls?" I asked of a mother, pointing to the dense festoons of cobwebs hanging from wall and ceiling, and the dust lying thick on mantel-pieces and furniture. "It's no use trying here, sir," she answered. "If I could get in a clean place I'd be clean myself; I have no heart to brush or sweep in such a house as this." To another, with tattered garments and matted hair—a mother also—whose little ones were dirty and unkempt, I said, "Excuse me, but don't you think soap and water and a little mending would be good for yourself and your children?" "Oh," said she, "what's the use; my old man is drunk now, and my boy and girl that should be supporting me are gone away to the bad; 'tis the dirty, thieving loafers around here that did it all—what's the use." Circumstances are against these people. The children learn evil as soon as they are old enough to lisp. Every mother says, "'Tis a bad place; I wouldn't let my children out in the street;" and yet at the same moment, perhaps, her children are in the street, talking as foully and fighting as often as any of the others. "Where does Mrs. B. live?" I asked, in No.—. "On the top floor; her son is on the Island for burglary." "And on what floor does Mrs. M. live?" "On the fourth floor; her son is up for six months for hitting an officer with a brick;" and so one finds it everywhere. Each house has its record of crime or misery. A woman saw me looking at a broken vase on the mantel-piece, originally quite a fine one: "My husband's mother gave me that vase when we were married—he broke it on my head last week." Across the street are two localities known as "The Devil's Kitchen" and "Bull-dog Alley," miserable frame structures, some of them built on the rocks, some in excavated ground, damp, dark, forbidding dens. In one of these, at the rear of "Bull-dog Alley," I found a family living in rooms not nearly so good as the average stable—a dark, stinking place; down stairs, a stove, a table and two chairs; up stairs, a bed-room, the bed, consisting of an empty ticking on the floor—the cover, an old piece of brussels carpet, and nothing else. The walls, composed of one thickness of board, having wide cracks in them, through which the wind dolefully whistled. As I stood talking in the dark kitchen a stranger entered—a woman with bloated features, a black eye, hair

that apparently had not been combed for weeks; she held in her hand a bottle; she was singing, if it could be called such, and showed a disposition to make herself familiar. A little girl, about eleven years of age, just returned from school, stood by the stove and seemed to enjoy the situation, while her mother laughed heartily. The drunken woman offered to give the child a drop if I would send for ten cents worth of whisky. I attempted to speak with the mother about such a display before her child, but my remarks were thrown away I could quickly see. I went still further in the alley to look for Thomas G. I found him in a little box of a room, the smallest habitation I have yet seen, and perhaps the dirtiest. It would appear like exaggeration to describe this place. It measured about 8 feet by 5. I could see no sleeping place, and yet this was their only room, rent \$3 per month. The drunken woman was his wife, who came around as I talked. She made no attempt to conceal the bottle or her intoxication. In another house in the same alley, the mother for whom I inquired was out. A woman said, "Yes, Ann is out, but I'm here, and I'm responsible for her." There were three quite young children in the room, and two women. The one just alluded to could scarcely sit upright in her chair. The other one, equally under the same influence, told her not to be so fresh, and seeing symptoms of trouble I left. In a ground floor apartment in "Murderer's Row," measuring about 8 by 15 feet, was a woman whose husband a short time ago returned from the Island, where he had served a sentence of six months for ill-treating her. The lesson had not been of any benefit. He continued to abuse his wife as often as he could manage to get drunk. In this little room sat an old woman in front of the stove doctoring her rheumatic shoulder; this woman pays 50 cents per week for lodgings. On the lounge laid a girl of 19 or 20 sleeping off the effects of recent potations, and playing on the floor was an exceptionally bright little girl of 5 years; a baby lay in the cradle, and a three-year-old child asleep in one corner. The future of these little ones was exemplified in their older companions. The probability seemed certain of their being criminal and debased in their womanhood, and despised and homeless in their old age.* On reaching the street, I asked the officer on duty how, with such surroundings, the children growing up could be anything different from their parents, and whether he thought the policeman of the next generation would find his duties lighter than his own were at present? "No," he said, "things seem to grow worse. The youngsters of the present day, when grown, will be more troublesome than the roughs we have to deal with now. It

* As a fitting commentary, we give the following from the *Tribune* of September 2, 1879: At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, an entire family was arraigned at the bar. John McQuinn and his wife were intoxicated; their three small children were hungry, and eagerly ate crusts of dry bread that were given to them. Their place of existence was "Battle Row," a dreadful place, at No. 526 West 39th Street. For having been very disorderly, the parents were sent to the Penitentiary. The mother was allowed to take the youngest children with her. The other was sent to a charitable institution.

used to be that the hard cases were the exception, but now-a-days, in such a block as this, they are all alike."

A few years ago the Fourth Ward was probably, considering its dimensions, the most depraved and contained the greatest number of dilapidated rookeries of any section of the city. Things have changed for the better of late. Warehouses, printing-houses, and demolitions caused by the Brooklyn Bridge Company have altered its character to a great extent. Of a number of places designated to me as deserving a visit, I found only one or two presenting anything worthy of reporting upon. The rear house of No. — Cherry Street is built within a few inches of a wall of another building at its back, causing total darkness in the bed-rooms on one side of the house. In the first apartment visited, a family of five slept on a mattress on the floor of the front room or kitchen, in preference to using the dark hole called a bed-room. No. —, rear, is in tolerably good condition, excepting the roof, which leaks. The top floor is somewhat remarkable in showing how a loft can be converted into four sets of apartments, miserable low-ceiled, damp rooms. Here on this floor is a woman who helps to pay her rent of \$7 by lodging some of the unfortunate girls employed in Water street saloons, charging them 75 cents per week, including meals on Sunday. No. — presents, in the rear, a strange sight, the buildings have been so altered and added to that but little of their original contour remains. The rooms of the four separate houses are almost entirely deserted, neglected and decaying. About eight families live where there are accommodations for from fifty to sixty. The stairs are filthy, and, like the halls and floors of the unoccupied rooms, are littered with foulness. In one room an old man lay on his miserable cot, alone, and apparently dying. His wife, who, together with himself, were the only occupants of the damp, cheerless house, was out. He had no medical attendance, no fire, no friend to bear him company in his pain and solitude, bringing to one's mind the thought that he was a part of the general decay going on around—an example of the "tenement-house rot." The case was brought to the notice of one of our physician visitors, and it is assumed that the man is now receiving medical aid. Under the front buildings, in the basement, is a stable, occupied, until within a few days past, by horses. Some of the structures in the rear of No. — are in a shaky condition, especially the stair-cases, whose appearance made one hesitate before trusting them. There is rather more than the usual amount of dirt here, and one family, a mother and seven children, have all suffered from sore eyes, traceable to their uncleanly habits and smoky chimneys. Nearly all the rooms visited to-day were more or less tainted with smoke. The front building at this number has its upper floor curiously constructed. The stairs in the back of the house are 16 or 18 feet high, very dark, narrow, black from smoke, and with a damp, close-smelling air. Yet in these old barracks there is no sickness to be heard of. The miserable

rooms, divided and subdivided by the wooden partitions, most of them dark, and all of them kept in a manner more or less slovenly, seem to suit the class of people who inhabit them. It may be the season of the year—it may be accounted for on some scientific principle—but the fact is apparent that good health on the part of adults and children is the almost universal rule, so far as my observations have gone.

The courts of several buildings in Cherry Street were visited. The houses in them are chiefly brick, tolerably well kept as regards the masonry and wood-work, but having generally the same dirty halls and stairs. Each of these courts can accommodate from 50 to 80 families, but not one-fifth of that number now live there. Nos. — and — are very extensive places, long rows of houses facing dead walls at a distance of 10 or 12 feet. About noon these courts receive some direct sun-rays, the remainder of the time being immersed in gloom. The tenants, early in the afternoon, on the lower floors, have to light their lamps. One of these courts, tolerably well-peopled, with a large proportion of children, is the property of a Quaker lady who resides in Europe. On the lower floor of one house, it is said, that a woman residing there makes it a resort for Water street saloon girls, who, with their male companions, disturb the neighbors by singing and quarreling at nights. If any part of this is true, the effect on the children living in the court must be demoralizing.

The best example I have seen of the “barrack” or rookery is to be found in the rear of No. — Catharine Street. One brick building facing on the street, backed by three wooden structures, which latter are in a state of decay and dilapidation, contains some 25 or 30 families, who, with few exceptions, look as dirty and neglected as the buildings themselves. Here, in one room, is a lodger, evidently a saloon girl, asleep on a lounge, her features bloated and her temple gashed; the three children in the room evidently do not regard the sight as a novelty. Across the yard, another woman, elderly and comfortably dressed, apparently a lodger also, has a frightful black eye, which she tries to hide; there are young children here also. Down stairs are a family of Irish rag-pickers, their only room serving both to live in and to answer as a store-room for collection of rags and bones. Their room is about as filthy as it is possible for a room to be. The stairways of these houses, as well as the halls and balconies, are all shaky and out of level—balusters gone—leaving in places only one or two on the flight to support the rail. The yard is very badly paved and is covered with dirt. The closets, at least some of them, cannot be used, being both dirty and dangerous. Behind a cart in the yard four sturdy young fellows were stretched playing cards at 2 P. M. The stairs and halls are not cleaned, the tenants each saying, “Why should we clean up the dirt when the others will not take their turn?” and so the excrement lies there, the floors remain unswept, and the people live on, passing and

re-passing and treading in the foulness, for the want of one cleanly-disposed person to set the example.

The block on West 16th Street, from Ninth to Tenth Avenues, gives a great deal of trouble to the police, though for the past year or two, partly owing to vigorous police measures resulting in the conviction of some of the worst characters, and partly from the scarcity of money, lessening the ability to procure liquor, the reputation of the place has greatly improved. Near the south-east corner of 16th Street and Ninth Avenue stands a rickety building, occupied on the ground floor by a saloon kept by an Irishman. This place is a noted resort for the lowest class of thieves and rowdies, who, any night in the year, may be seen crowding the bar-room. The upper part of this structure is said to be devoted to the planning of crime.

At No. — in a close, foul-smelling room, measuring about 12 by 14 feet, having nearly all the plaster off the walls, the fixtures stained yellow with smoke, the floor so greasy with refuse as to make the footing insecure, were found a father, mother, married daughter, step-son and three children, seven in all, living, cooking and sleeping; the closets were in such bad order that the calls of nature were attended to in the room and the vessels carried down stairs to the privies. A door or two from this, only a night or two ago, a German boarding-house keeper, in a drunken fit, bit a large piece of flesh out of his daughter's cheek; and close at hand, during the last snow-storm, a man kicked his wife out of doors, took another woman to his room, with whom he was about to retire, when they were both arrested. Adults and children alike are familiar with such occurrences. About midway on the north side of the street stands a block of five-story tenements, known as "Packing-House Row." This place, though most respectable in appearance, is the most disreputable (or, at least, has been so) in the neighborhood. Up till quite recently the inhabitants were mostly thieves, jail-birds and lewd women. Within a year or two the character of the houses has changed, but hardly for the better, as the amount of immorality which exists there has made it famous. It is now chiefly occupied with families with growing sons and daughters. Many of the sons are among the worst class of thieves and loafers. The flat roof presents a large, unbroken area, there being no separation between the houses, where the young of both sexes congregate on warm nights, numbers coming from adjoining houses, to spend the early part of the evening in drinking and playing cards, and the latter part in criminal practices in the most bare-faced manner. The saloon-keeper and his customers, for pastime, indulge in the vilest practices. The saloon itself smells like a cesspool. Almost every apartment visited was dirty, in some cases filthy. The air was close and vitiated, and only in one or two instances could the visitor succeed in convincing the tenants that there is any virtue in ventilation and fresh air. One woman was found washing in a small, dark room, with a bed-room that reminded one of a dog-kennel, with

door and window both shut tight, a cloud of steam pervading the place so dense that it was almost choking, yet when spoken to about the nature of the air she was breathing, she replied, "Well, I have lived here nine years, and, thank God, I am strong." The children, and for that matter, the adults, were everywhere, with the exception of a co'd or two, in good health. One family possessed remarkably healthy children, and yet the air in the room smelt strongly of the privies, and the room itself was foul from cooking and from the breathing of six persons. The people in the block were plainly wedded to dirt and foul air. They evince no real desire to change their habits or surroundings. They have always been used to just such, and gave an unwilling endorsement to the newly-proposed tenements, which your visitor endeavored to explain to them in attractive colors.

No. — Crosby Street, a very low class of tenement house, bearing a bad reputation. The visitor for the section stated that it was the worst house and inhabited by the worst people he had ever met with, and that having refused relief to some of the tenants he was afraid to enter it. On going through the hall-way and into the space between the front and rear houses, I found a splendid illustration of a tenement house cul-de-sac. Four buildings, two front and two rear, each six stories high, stood separated by a yard about twenty feet in width. The sun shone brightly, yet it was twilight in this space. Innumerable clothes lines, each having its quota of garments, festooned the air above and shut out the light. There was a fire escape platform to each of the windows, seventy-two in all, but not a single ladder, and every platform was more or less choked with old tins, boxes, coal scuttles, rags, etc. In case of fire in these buildings a loss of life must necessarily ensue. The rear buildings are occupied exclusively by Italians, all ragpickers, the front by Irish and a few Germans. An investigation of the front house revealed a shocking amount of dirt; in some instances the floors were invisible under the refuse and garbage. One family represented the mother as out at work, though I afterwards learned she was in her bed-room drunk, while the youngest daughter, half nude, was sitting on the floor fairly surrounded with dirt, and the eldest, as she answered my questions, held her hand over her nose, which I could see was bruised and bleeding; the odor from the room was sickening. Learning that the cellar was used for ragpickers, though the house-keeper and all the tenants who had any pretensions to cleanliness, had denounced the use it was put to, I descended, and finding an Italian there who had with him an oil torch, a very dangerous article, I made an inspection. The cellar is divided into twenty-one compartments, apparently constructed specially for the business, each nine feet high, twelve feet deep, and four feet wide, and furnished with a door and a padlock, and containing more or less rags, bones, old papers, bottles, placed here before being taken to the rear dwelling to be assorted. Large spaces, not subdivided, con-

tained immense heaps of what even the ragpickers refuse—straw, manure, and other substances, so metamorphosed that it would be hard to name them; in summer the stench is unbearable, and even in this cool weather it needs a strong stomach to stand it. The cellars in the rear house are also used for ragpicker's stores; I could glean but little information as scarcely any of the Italians could utter a word of English.

Jersey Street, at first sight, looks like a pestilence breeding, law breaking colony. A more intimate acquaintance with it, and a few words with one or two white and colored inhabitants, confirmed the first but not the second impression; no more peaceable, thrifty, orderly neighbors could be found than these Italians. They do not beg, are seldom or never arrested for theft, are quiet; though quick to quarrel amongst themselves, are equally ready to forgive. The officer on duty mentioned that this colony, numbering, perhaps two hundred Italian families, can not be matched by any similar number, of corresponding social condition, in New York city, for their law abiding qualities. He seems quite proud of them, but admitted that the business should not be permitted in a densely thronged district, but did not seem to think that they were excessively dirty. I asked him to accompany me, and we proceeded to the yard of No. 5; here, on lines strung across, were thousands of rags hung up to dry; on the ground, piled against the board fences, rags mixed with bones, bottles, and papers; the middle of the yard covered with every imaginable variety of dirt. On asking him what would be the effect of a shower of rain upon this conglomeration, followed by a hot sun, he admitted that it would certainly produce sickness wherever the poison was carried. We then turned to go into the cellars, in which was a large and a small room, opposite the door stood a stove upon which meat was being cooked, to the right stood a bedstead roughly constructed out of boards, in the lefthand corner a similar one, the small room contains another; these board bunks were covered with three or four army blankets and would each accommodate four men. There was no other furniture in the room, which was so dark that we could only see by waiting till the eyes became accustomed to the light. There was scarcely standing room for the heaps of bags and rags, and right opposite to them stood a large pile of bones, mostly having meat on them, in various stages of decomposition; these were removed however at the time of my second visit. Notwithstanding the dense tobacco smoke, the smell could be likened only to that of an exhumed body. There were nine men in the room at the time of our visit, but a larger number occupy the room. I met with no sickness excepting one case of whooping cough and a number afflicted with rheumatism; yet, in some of these ragpicker's dens there are, no doubt, the germs of pestilence only needing heat and moisture for their development.

Upon revisiting the premises — and — Cherry Street, it was found that new doors of a substantial make, having locks, were put to

three of the privies whose doors were gone at the time of my last visit. Having seen the filthy condition of these privies, owing to their being open to every one, I had suggested that they should be locked up. The suggestion was promptly acted upon, as has also that referring to the thorough cleansing out of the cellars and the repairing of the roof and bulkhead doors. The agent also promised to put a stop to the practice of the tenants taking lodgers, some tenants having lodged ten or a dozen people in rooms intended as dormitories for two or three.

The statement in my last report in reference to tenants harboring lewd women, was fully corroborated in every particular, and I was informed by one, who knows the premises well, that the cellars were until recently used by the roughs and rowdies of the neighborhood to take drunken women to in the night; sometimes five or six accompanying one woman. Not many years ago a more thoroughly wicked spot did not exist than Cherry Hill.

The property No. 34, 36 and 38 Cherry Street, rear house, and No. 81 Roosevelt Street, comprises fifteen dwellings, capable of accommodating one hundred and fifty families. Notwithstanding the good condition in which the property is kept and the diminished rent, only fifty-six families occupy rooms here at present, so that in this instance at least, in the opinion of the housekeeper, it does not pay to enforce law and order.

No. — Oak Street, within a short distance of the police station, is by far the most dilapidated building I have yet seen. A narrow passage between two stores leads to two staircases, on the right and left; the house contains sixteen rooms which are let to tenants, besides four reserved by the lessee. The first thing that strikes the eye is the number of places where the laths are visible, the plaster having fallen off. The stair treads are almost all worn away in the middle, about one third and the edge of the upright board in front of each step offers the only secure footing. Descending these stairs in the dark is a dangerous undertaking. The balusters have almost entirely disappeared, an odd one here and there serving to keep the shaky handrails in place. The doors leading to the rooms are so old, twisted and dangerous, that, when closed, they do not nearly meet the door frames, leaving openings through which the wind blows at will. The rooms are twelve or fifteen feet square, and are let singly, that is one to a family. The apartments are, as might be expected, very dirty; their walls and ceilings reveal almost as much lath as plaster. The window sashes rattle in their warped casings, and permit a free circulation of air. The rooms are almost all let furnished. The furniture consisting of an iron bedstead, a filthy mattress, and corresponding quilt, no sheets or pillows. The tenants usually had a table, one or two rickety chairs, and a stove of the smallest kind, accommodating but one cooking vessel at a time. The rooms rent nominally at one dollar per week, but the lessee will take fifty or even twenty-five cents in preference to nothing, and

let the tenant remain, never, of course, getting paid his back rent. I interviewed three families; the first one was of the ordinary dirty and extremely poor type; the second, on the top floor, presented a sight I was not unprepared for; on opening the door I saw lying on a bed a woman, by her side an infant, two or three month old, naked and filthy; the mother was half drunk, her breast bared to let the infant suckle at will, her hair was clotted and her neck smeared with blood; two other children, about five and seven years old, played about the filthy room half clad. "My husband was drunk last night and he beat me," the woman explained with the air of one accustomed to ill usage. The sight of this woman and her children, the dirty floor and ricketty furniture, the general dilapidation of the room itself, the empty cupboard, and other evidences of extreme poverty, and its common attendant, drunkenness, made a strong argument for those who believe in the necessity for elevating the poor in their homes. The lessee of the building showed me one of his own private rooms. I noticed two laths pointing downwards from the ceiling. I asked if the laths were falling as well as the plaster? Come up stairs, he said, and I'll show you how that happened. The room over his was occupied by a poor family who did their best in their poverty to be decent; a piece of worn oil cloth before the stove, a picture or two on the walls, a tidy looking bed, well scoured floor, all told that the family did not live in such a house from choice. Now, said the lessee, look at the floor. The knots in the floor stood up like great knobs, and between them and the nail's heads were depressions, worn in the softer portions of the wood half an inch or more in depth; in places in the middle of the room and near the stove, the boards, excepting the knots, are worn so thin as to give way from time to time; the holes thus made are simply covered with squares of tin, leaving the traps as dangerous as before, excepting that the tin serves as a warning; the particular hole in the middle of the room which corresponded to the projecting laths in the ceiling beneath, was made by the previous tenant of this room, who, months ago broke through the board and ceiling, fracturing her thigh bone, and was taken to hospital. The lessee, though very willing to furnish all the information I asked for, is not anxious to have the place reported to the Board of Health, for, if the landlord is compelled to make repairs he would have to raise the rent. Seven hundred dollars rent is now paid for the place, undoubtedly more than the total value of the building, and supposing the lessee to let all the sixteen rooms and get one dollar a week for each the year through, he would only make \$132 profit.

At No. — Roosevelt Street is another of the dirty neglected houses common to the ward, but nothing much out of the way as regards the tenants. A woman on the ground floor has two rooms on the back; there are four beds, plenty of furniture, some of it good. The woman, Mrs. ——— makes a business of giving lodgings to young girls, two or three of whom were in the room at the time

of my visit, young and passably good looking. Mrs. ——— said that they were servants out of place, but what they really were, or what they would likely become in this woman's hands, I could only surmise. Mrs. ——— herself, was under the influence of liquor, just enough to be quarrelsome, and I did not consider it advisable to be too inquisitive.

At No. — Roosevelt Street, is one of those long, narrow courts that seem to have been built for the purpose of crowding human beings and excluding fresh air. The alleyway is about five feet wide. A blind wall on one side and a row of three houses on the other, the lower stories of which are perpetually steeped in gloom. Here, again, the very poorest of the poor live—Italians and Irish. I knocked at a door. It was opened by an Irishwoman with a good-natured face. She had a basket in her hand, and was just going out. She invited me in, however, and we sat down. Her husband, a 'long-shoreman, could get no work; she has three children; they were at school; they went there without any breakfast; there was nothing for them to eat when they came home; she was on the way to the pawn-office when I knocked at the door; she showed me her dress in the basket, the last thing she had; there was nothing more for the pawnbroker when that was gone. She broke down sobbing for her hungry little ones. And yet her experience is that of half of the families in the court, and of half the families that live in such places. Poverty—hard, grinding poverty—is always with these people, and they look for no escape from it. The court was full of children, though these were school hours—children, ragged and uncared for, scampering around and rolling over each other on the dirty pavement. I went to make a call in a room on one of the upper floors, but hearing men and women's voices in angry passion, I withdrew. Quarrelling, in fact, seemed to be the rule of the court, for at the last house there seemed to be a serious disturbance, and I decided to call at some other time. In the next yard is a place where stale beer is sold at two cents a pint or three cents a quart.

At — James Street, and — Oliver Street, the front and rear houses are all occupied by the poorest Irish. The houses are in a fair condition, and the inmates not different from others. The same habit of keeping doors and windows shut tight, even on warm spring days, is the rule. One small room, which entered at — Oliver Street, having five or six persons in it, was heated by a stove, door and windows closed, and the atmosphere stifling. The mother would not open the window for fear of giving the children a cold. A poor woman, in the rear house, I found in tears. The landlord had just ordered her to move out, and being without a penny, her three children hungry, her husband, formerly a porter in a drug store, laid up with a broken arm, she was in great distress. She was trying to break a barrel-stave in order to make a fire, with which to finish her washing, for which she could get fifty cents when done, and thereby be able to give her children some supper. My sympathies for her

were not so strong when I saw a pitcher half full of beer on her cupboard shelf. It may be mentioned here that in nearly all these tenements the fire-escapes are almost useless, from the fact that the doors leading to the ladders reaching from one platform to another are jammed so tight as to be immovable, and are not provided with rings or any means of raising them. If the tenants could be taught to loosen them occasionally by blows from beneath, they might be made available, but this, of course, the tenants will not do.

The house in the rear of — Mott Street is a den. The halls and stairs are of absolute inky darkness. One can only guide himself by keeping his hand on the sticky baluster. The rooms are—at least the five that I visited—exceedingly filthy, large families, occupying rooms 12 or 14 feet square. The first call I made I discovered a woman sitting on a young man's knee, his arms around her. On my appearance there was a hurried change of position. "Are you Mrs. — —?" "Yes," was the reply, and after conversing a little while, I asked what her husband was doing, and was told that he was out looking for work. This was a new phase of tenement house life to me. On the top floor, after groping my way in the darkness, I found another family for whom I was looking. The mother sat on the floor by the window; there were no chairs, no bedstead, no table, nothing but a diminutive cracked stove, with an oyster can for one leg and bricks for the others, the plaster was off the walls for a greater portion of the surface, the ceiling near the door was about five and a half feet from the floor, and at the windows about five feet. Two windows about three feet square give the place enough light; even when closed, from the warped state of the frames plenty of air comes through. This woman has a husband—a pavior—and three children; she is expecting shortly to give birth to another. The husband is out of work, but refers to Messrs. Cornell, in Centre Street, for character. "Where do you sleep?" I asked—their only room is about 12 feet by 8. She pointed to a carriage or traveling-rug on the fire-escape, and said that she, her husband and their three children, slept on the bare boards and covered themselves with this rug. This was bad enough, but when she told me that her lodgers had run away without paying her, I thought I must have misunderstood her—lodgers in such a room! She explained that she gave lodgings to a man and his wife and two children, for two or three weeks, and they had left without paying for the accommodation. In answer to my question, she said that they had their own rugs, and slept on any part of the floor that they could find room; so that in this room, of about 8 by 12 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, *nine persons had slept and eaten*. Her rent is \$2 per month.

There is a long court in the rear of numbers — in Baxter Street, which used to bear a hard name, but lately the owner has excluded disorderly characters, and kept the houses themselves in a habitable condition. They are now as orderly as they can be kept, though, owing to the locality, they will never be occupied by tenants of the

better class. The owner, however, deserves commendation for the change he has effected in their character. Most owners of this class of houses are content to let the rooms to any one who will pay the rent. There is one nuisance, however, which the owner wished to report to the health authorities. The rear of the tenements, built facing on Mulberry Street, comes within two or three feet of the back walls of his houses; the walls extend for the length of six buildings, and he complains that the tenants of the Mulberry Street buildings throw their slops and refuse down this opening, and I could see all manner of dirt, rubbish, and even excrement, in considerable quantities, lying on the ground between the two rows of houses. As this stuff is likely to breed sickness, and as there is no prospect of the owners clearing it away, the health authorities might properly be called upon to interfere.

The building known as the Big Flat, having an entrance at 98 Mott Street, and running through to Elizabeth Street, where there are other entrances at Nos. 45 and 47, is a remarkable structure, six stories high and about three hundred feet deep; it accommodates ninety-one families, and is probably the largest tenement under one roof in the city. Broad iron staircases lead from floor to floor, one at each end of the building, which is fireproof or nearly so. Brick arches, resting on iron trusses, support the stone flags which form the passages throughout the building; these passages have on one side a number of windows, with larger openings at either end, permitting a free circulation of the air; in the centre of each passage is the sink and pump, with a railing and gate capable of converting the house into two, or separating the halves east and west; on that side of the passages opposite the windows and doors, sixteen on each floor in number, each leads into a diminutive hall which communicates with a suit of apartments consisting of three rooms; this arrangement gives complete privacy to each family; these suits are all exactly alike; a living room about fifteen or sixteen feet square, and two bed-rooms, each ten feet square; the sitting-room is lighted with two windows, and the bed-room adjoining the large passage has another full size window, opposite which, across the passage, where the conformation of structure will admit, is another; thus, in all cases, permitting at all times a clear through draft. The air in the house is remarkably good, in fact it could not be otherwise from the admirable way ventilation is secured. Everything about the place—the rooms, the passages, the stairs—has an air of freedom and lack of restriction. The arrangement of the building is such that the janitor can see, almost at a glance, anything wrong on a whole floor of sixteen houses. Complete cleanliness seems to exist, the stairs and passages being of stone and iron are very easy to keep clean; there is an immense superficial area to be gone over, six passages, each two hundred and fifty or three hundred feet long and ten feet wide, and the iron staircase in proportion, yet from the nature of the materials of which they are constructed, cleaning is light

work, as water can be used freely, with nothing to damage. Those of the tenants with whom I conversed, speak in high terms of the way in which the house is managed, and they could not be tempted to change their quarters without some very strong inducement. This immense structure was originally built for colored people exclusively, but after the proclamation of emancipation they left gradually and scattered over the city. It then became a home for working girls, under Christian management; but after a couple of years it was altered to a tenement house, for which it is admirably suited.

As evidence of the shocking immorality incident to tenement house life in our city—the result of overcrowding and almost promiscuous way of living—it is stated by the responsible officer of one of our reformatory institutions, that during the past twelve months three girls have come to the institution, seeking its protecting care, each of whom it is believed was ruined by her own father. The temptation arising in all three cases from their mode of living.

A VITAL DEFICIENCY.

The Bishop of London lately remarked that in the houses in the English metropolis, formerly inhabited by the gentry and nobility of the time of Charles II, and now used as tenements, the only provision for water was a butt in the basement, and the water was turned on for twenty minutes a day, when it overflowed and flooded the place, keeping the basement so damp that it ought to have been deemed unfit for occupation. *He thought the labor of fetching the water discouraged cleanliness, and produced gradual deterioration of character, while affording abundant temptation for gossip and quarreling.*

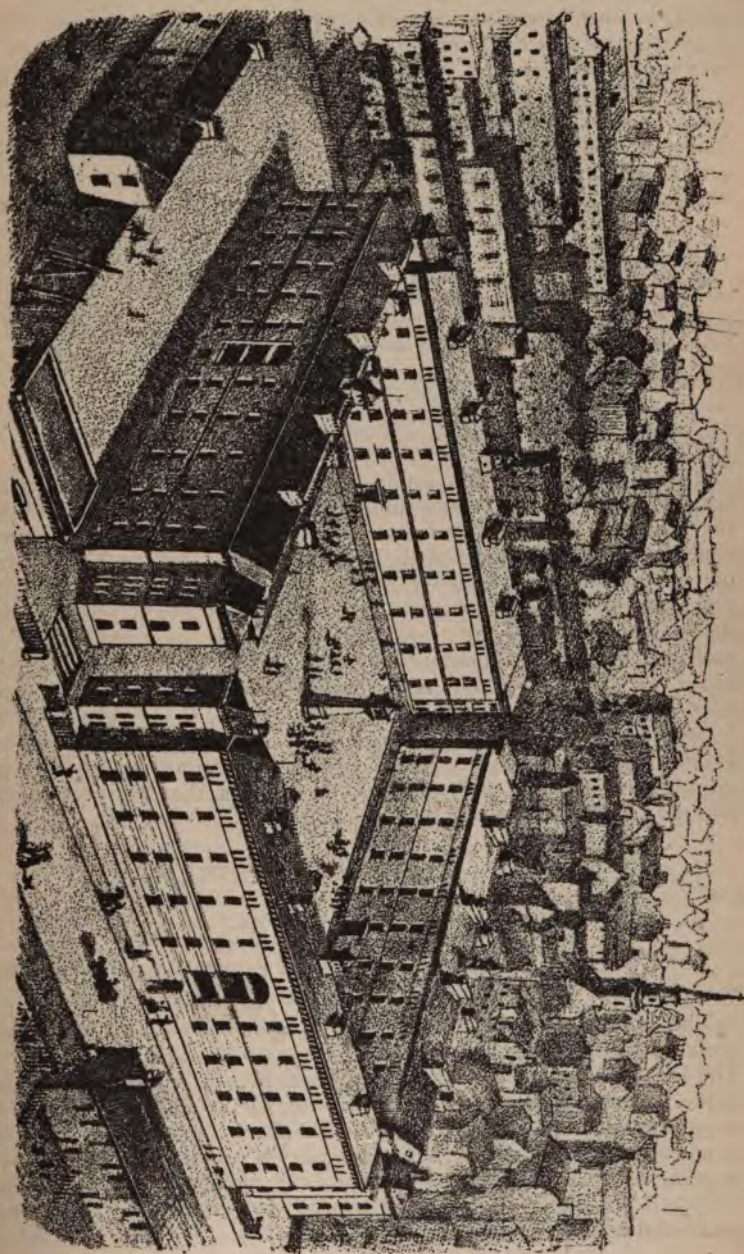
The same evil results follow in like circumstances in New York. It certainly seems deplorable, in view of the important sanitary and moral benefits which are allied to cleanliness, that any class of our population should lack an ample water supply.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED ABROAD.

The following historical sketch of English experiments with model houses for the poor, will be found of interest and value :

The movement in London dates back to 1843-4, when several societies were formed to further the erection of improved tenements. The leading one of these earlier societies, still in active operation, is the "Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes." In 1875 this company furnished accommodations to 1060 families, partly in cottages in the suburbs, but mostly in tenements. The rate of mortality in their dwellings had then averaged for the last eight years only 14 per 1000. The average cost of dwelling per family was about £180. The earnings of the

PEABODY MODEL DWELLINGS, LONDON.



tenement properties were 30 per cent. net. The earlier companies were placed at some disadvantages as to the cost of buildings owing to the experimental nature of their first ventures, and the necessity of making improvements later to secure the best results.

In 1862-3, Mr. Peabody made his first gift to the poor of London, and when the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company was formed. In making his gift Mr. Peabody did not stipulate that it should be used for the improvement of the homes of the poor. He simply formulated three principles for the guidance of the trustees, viz.:

First and foremost, the limitation exclusively to such purposes as may be calculated directly to ameliorate the condition of the poor of London.

Secondly, rigid exclusion from the management of the fund of sectarian or political influences.

Thirdly, the benefits to be shared without other limitation than that the tenants should be poor and of good moral character.

The trustees wisely decided that the purposes of the giver would be best carried out by applying the fund "in the construction of such improved dwellings for the poor as may combine in the utmost possible degree the essentials of healthfulness, comfort, social enjoyment, and economy."

The original gifts and bequests from Mr. Peabody were £500,000. The accumulation of rents and interest had carried the amount on December 31, 1878, up to £699,130. Of this amount £549,947 had been expended in land and buildings. The erections comprised 2,348 dwellings, containing 5,170 rooms, and occupied by 9860 individuals. The death-rate for the last three years was 20.76 per 1000, or 1.80 per 1000 less than the average of all London. The trustees state the average weekly earnings of the head of each family at £1 3s. 8d., and the average rent paid at 4s. 4d. The net income from the buildings occupied has been about 3½ per cent. per annum upon the cost for two years past; before that the average had been not quite 3 per cent.

The Improved Industrial Dwellings Company reported July 1, 1878, £517,975 invested in land and buildings, comprising 2387 dwellings, containing 8205 rooms in occupation, and 831 in course of erection. The death-rate in the buildings of this company has averaged less than 17 per 1000. The buildings in occupation earn over 6 per cent. net. The company has divided 5 per cent. per annum since its organization, and has a large surplus accumulated. They have no trouble in obtaining subscriptions to their stock whenever it becomes necessary for the enlargement of their work to increase their capital, so that the good business management has done for this company what Mr. Peabody's generosity has done for his bequest. The one illustrates the best application of sound common sense and business principle, as the other marks the unequalled generosity of a single man—both working to the same ends.

The following are the principles which have governed the manage-

ment of the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, and let its success :

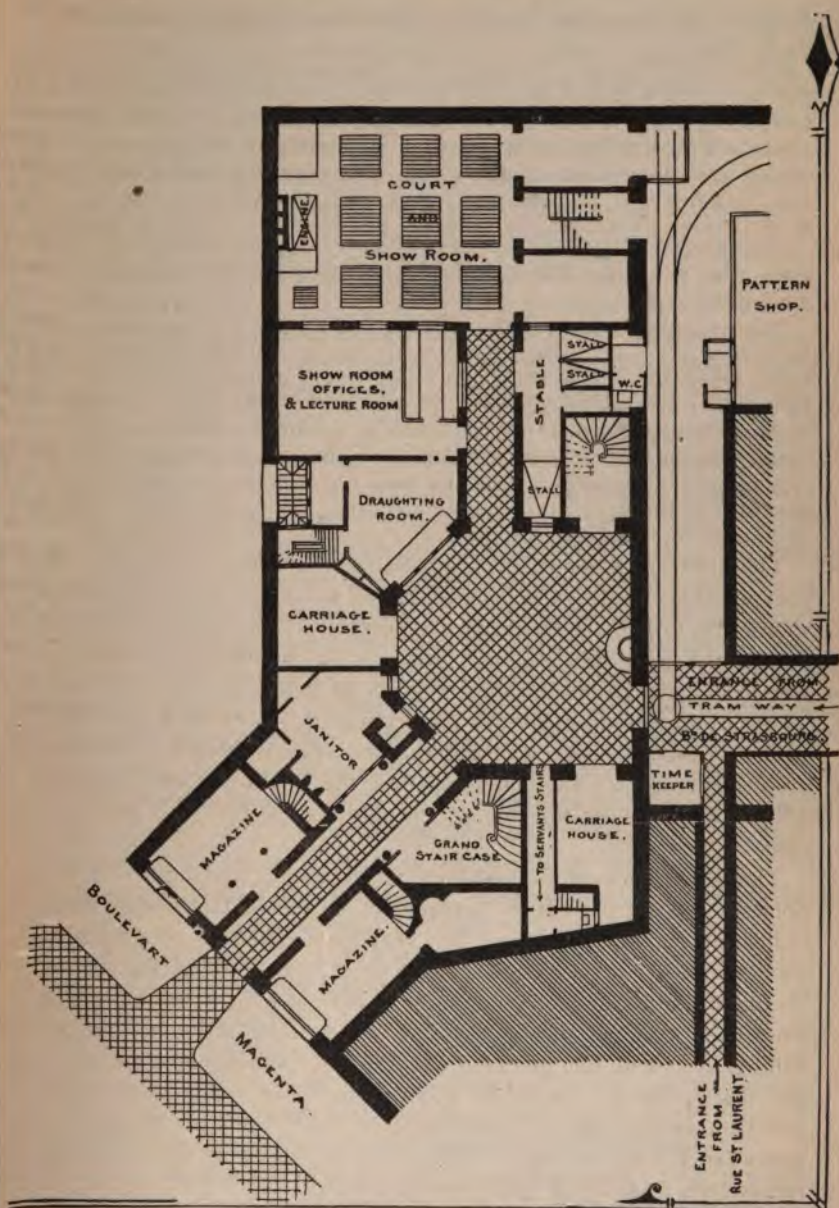
"Although the work in which the company is engaged is philanthropic in its character, it is felt that the independence of the tenants cannot be preserved or the necessary funds for carrying on operations obtained unless a reasonable dividend can be paid on the outlay, and the wisdom of this policy is best shown by the fact that the dwellings are full, the applications being greatly in excess of the accommodation, which has enabled the company to pay a regular dividend of 5 per cent., to accumulate special reserve funds now amounting to nearly £30,000, and at the same time to command an amount of capital.

"As suggested above, the object for which the company was formed was to effect an improvement in the moral, physical, and social condition of the working classes, and that the experiment has been successful is proved by the conduct of the tenants, among whom drunkenness or other misbehavior is almost unknown ; by the greatly diminished sick and death rates as compared with the metropolis generally, and particularly with the poorer quarters ; by the general condition and respectability of the tenants and their homes, and lastly by the steady progress and prosperity of the company."

The thirty-fifth report of the Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrial Classes, issued last spring, shows that the deaths on the entire property of the Association have during the year been 91, out of an average population of 5402, of which 60 were children under 10 years of age. The average mortality in the buildings of this Association has been 16.8 per 1000, whilst, in the ten registration sub-districts within which the buildings are respectively situate, taken together, the death-rate was 26.4 per 1000. The profits for the year would pay a dividend of 5 per cent.

The experience of Copenhagen in improving the homes of the poor should afford great encouragement to the philanthropist, while indicating at the same time how very backward this country is in such matters. It is humiliating that the first city in the Union should be still discussing how best to remove evils which have long since been reformed abroad ; still worse is it to find many persons willing to accept the shocking condition of the tenement houses of the metropolis as inevitable and irremediable, when other cities abroad have effected such vast and beneficial changes. We are certainly far behind the age in this direction, and must make haste to remove the disgrace of such backwardness.*

* NOTE.—A late issue of the Sanitarian summaries a report on the *Cities Ouvrières en Danemark* par le Docteur E. Horneman, presented to the Congress d'Hygiène, at Brussels, in 1876.



APARTMENT HOUSE, PARIS.

Illustrating combination in one building of Workshops, Business Offices, First and Second Class Apartments, and Workingmens' Rooms.

Paris is much perplexed by the problem, how to supply homes for workingmen near to where they have to labor. The lack of such homes is particularly felt by members of the building trades. Those who construct houses are themselves often almost houseless, unless they can afford to pay rents such as sadly detract from their other means of living; and this is more especially true in the palatial quarters, where, frequently, not a nook remains—not a cellar, not a garret, for the artificer of any class, within reasonable distance of his employment. To make it worse, Frenchmen, as a rule, detest walking, and the few local railways are generally devoted to excursionists and pleasure-seekers rather than to the industrial classes. The experiment of the "Masons' villages," tried a few years ago at Marly, was anything but a success. There was too much patronage and restriction about it. Formerly, the Parisian workman of any grade might be seen emerging, with his basket of tools, from imposing edifices on the boulevards, where a nobleman or wealthy merchant occupied the lower floors, while an artizan ensconced himself in the attic. This is all changed now, and like London and New York, the homes of rich and poor are separated and apart. In the vicinity of the great market places, a considerable proportion of mechanics are lodged to this day; but even these are giving way before the march of new streets and the multiplication of showy warehouses. The French authorities do not approve of model cottages, but favor houses on the "flat" system. There is no possibility of persuading builders or speculators to abandon the old system of "many-storied barracks," or, as Dr. Veron styled them, "perpendicular streets" with "thoroughfare staircases;" leading to economy in ground rent, it is argued, and cheapness of construction at the same time, though the consequent heaping up of population must conduce to bad conditions of life. But the available space is small; land is excessively dear, and rents are equivalently high. The solitary hope expressed is, that in the typical eight-floor Parisian house, often inhabited by ten or twelve families, the rooms dwindling as the ascent grows higher, until, at the summit, sitting-room, kitchen, and bed-room, with coal-hole and cupboard, cellar and potato store, are contained within four narrow walls, some improvements may be made in the future, such as are manifestly necessary now.

As an illustration of what can be accomplished in this direction we give a plan of an apartment house, described in the *Sanitary Engineer*, for August 1, 1879, by Lewis W. Leeds.

Here, all under one roof, and fronting on two of the largest boulevards of Paris, are the most complete machine shops, work shops, stables, carriage houses, stores, show rooms, and directly above these are the elegant apartments of the proprietors, and above these many apartments to let, and on the top floor are a large number of the servants and workmen of the establishment. Nearly all of the workmen find quarters in the upper stories or rear portions of the large buildings in the immediate neighborhood.

This is a very different principle from the proprietor living at Tarrytown or Orange, and the workmen at Morrisania, or Williamsburgh, or Jersey City, where they each have to spend from one to three hours daily going to and from their work. This tax upon the working man is an important item in our large cities. Even a tax of five cents car far amounts to thirty dollars a year, besides the great loss of time. It is the care with which the French people look after these little expenses, and their great industry, that has made them such a wealthy nation. The laboring man has all the sanitary advantages, and even better light and air on his sixth and seventh floor than his landlord has on the first or second.

In Mr. Goffinon's establishment they have lectures every Saturday afternoon, upon subjects connected with the business, which are attended by several hundred of the workmen. All the workmen participate likewise in the profits of the establishment. All the rooms have direct communication with the external atmosphere. The size of the open courts is very carefully regulated by law.

Some very interesting facts are given in a report by Dr. James B. Russell, Health Officer of Glasgow, upon the result of the displacement of population by the demolition of condemned dwellings in that city. Dr. Russell has endeavored to trace the effect of these enforced changes upon the family. Five hundred and sixty houses were demolished, occupied by 2100 persons, mostly unskilled workers, the hewers of wood and drawers of water. It was found that 70 per cent. found homes equally near, if not nearer, to their work as before, but at a slight advance in rent. This last fact is natural. The old dwellings were the poorest in the market, poorest because of age, disrepair, and defect of the essentials of health and comfort, therefore the cheapest. Unless it be possible to build new houses of the same size and of the best quality, and yet to let at the same rent, there is nothing in this increase of rental imposed upon those families which is not the every-day experience of people who aban-

don the use of the inferior adulterated for the superior genuine article. They have to pay more, but they find it cheaper in the end. Again, many considerations must enter into the choice of a place of residence which cannot be estimated, and certainly convenience to work is not the strongest. It would be well if it were, for then large numbers of our working class would live in the open suburbs who work there and persistently sleep in the very heart of the city. As to the practicability of erecting houses on or near the area scheduled which can be let *at the same rental* as the houses demolished, it seems an absurd expectation. Of course, if almshouses are to be built, or houses which so far partake of that character as to be restricted to the rental formerly prevalent, a new principle is introduced, and a bad one. But, after all, will the people be thus artificially controlled in their choice of a residence? I think not. Before the scheduled area can be reconstructed it must be cleared and the inhabitants dispersed. When the reconstruction is completed the people who will occupy the new houses will not belong to the class displaced, but to the class above them, into whose cast-off houses the displaced class will go. This is exactly what takes place in Glasgow. The change induced by the operations of the Trust is not local but general—a moving upwards and outwards—affecting all classes ultimately.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

DR. *New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, in account with R. B. MINTURN, Treasurer.* CR.

1878.		1879.	
October—To Balance due Treasurer.....	\$1,247 13	October 13—By Donations since October, 1878.....	\$26,608 52
1879.		“ 13 “ Balance carried down.....	690 64
Oct. 13.—“ Payments made since, by order of the Board.....	26,052 03		<u>\$27,299 16</u>
	<u>\$27,299 16</u>		
1879.		<i>E. & O. E.</i>	
October 13.—Balance due R. B. MINTURN, Treasurer.....	\$690 64	NEW YORK, October 13th, 1879.	R. B. MINTURN, Treasurer.

DR. *New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, TENEMENT HOUSE IMPROVEMENT FUND, in account with R. B. MINTURN, Treasurer.* CR.

1879.		1878.	
October 13.—To Payments as per vouchers.....	\$908 13	October 14—By Balance in Treasurer's hands, as per statement rendered.....	\$1,899 54
“ 13—Balance carried down.....	991 41		<u>\$991 41</u>
	<u>\$1,899 54</u>	1879. Oct. 13.—Balance in hands of Treasurer.....	<u>\$991 41</u>
		<i>E. & O. E.</i>	
		NEW YORK, October 13th, 1879.	R. B. MINTURN, Treasurer.

The undersigned having examined the foregoing accounts from October, 1878, to October 13th, 1879, and having compared vouchers of all payments, find the same correct, and the balance at debit of new account amounting to six hundred and ninety dollars and sixty-four cents (\$690.64.)

(Signed)
NEW YORK, October 21st, 1879.

HENRY E. FELLEW, } *Auditing Committee.*
R. FULTON CUTTING, }

PERMANENT FUND.

New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, in account with ROBERT GORDON, Chairman Finance Committee.

DR.

1879—Aug. 16—To purchase 16,700 U. S. Registered 4 per cent. Bonds.....	\$17,004 12
Sept. 9— “ paid R. B. MINTURN, Treasurer, proceeds of 1,500 U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds.	1,500 37
Oct. 7— “ paid R. B. MINTURN, Treasurer, for interest collected.....	418 75
Oct. 15— “ Balance	26 22
	\$18,958 46

CR.

1879—May 16—By received from R. B. MINTURN, Treasurer, account of estate of D. MARLEY.	\$1,000 00
June 10— “ received from BROWN BROTHERS & Co., for collection, called U. S. 10-40's.	14,442 00
Sept. 9— “ proceeds 1,500 U. S. Registered 4 per cent. Bonds of 1907.....	1,500 37
Oct. 6— “ interest collected on U. S. Bonds, and Cleveland & Mahoning R. R. Co.....	2,007 00
	\$18,958 46

E. & O. E.

NEW YORK, *October 15th*, 1879,
ROBT. GORDON, *Chairman*.

By Balance as above.....	\$26 22
Deposit Receipt of the N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. (with interest since Nov., 1878).....	3,295 71
U. S. Registered 4 per cent. Bonds.....	37,500 00
Cleveland & Mahoning R. R. 7 p. ct. Bonds of 1893.	2,000 00

In hands of Chairman..... \$42,821 93

Also, in hands of Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & Co.

U. S. 6 per cent. Registered Bonds..... 21,900 00

Total of Permanent Fund..... \$64,721 93

NEW YORK, *October 21st*, 1879.

Examined and found correct.

HENRY E. PELLEW, }
R. FULTON CUTTING, } *Auditing Committee.*

- Baxter, Mrs. S
 Baxter, Arch. & Co
 Bayard, Mrs. E
 Bayard, Robert
 Baylies, Mrs. N. E
 Beach, Louis
 Beadel, H
 Beadleston, W. H
 Beard, Thomas A
 Beattie, J. H
 Beck, F
 Beckwith, John
 Bedell, Right Revd., D. D
 Diocese of Ohio
 Beebe & Bros
 Beekman, D. D
 Beekman, J. V
 Beekman, S. A.
 Behime, L
 Belden, Mrs. A. M
 Belknap, Aaron B
 Belknap, Robert Lenox
 Belknap, J
 Bell, Clark
 Bell, E. R
 Bell, George
 Beller, John G
 Belmont, August
 Bend, Geo. H
 Benedict, E. C
 Benkard, James
 Benkard & Hutton
 Bennett, Mrs
 Bennett, Mrs. E
 Bennett, F. B., M.D
 Bennett, Mrs. J. A
 Bennett, Jas. A., M D
 Bensel, W. P
 Bent, Mrs. E
 Berdan, Mrs. E
 Berg, Fred'k
 Bernhard, Ulmann & Co.
 Bernheimer, Isaac
 Bernheimer, Mrs. Simon
 Bernheimer & Schmid
 Berrian, C. E
 Berry, Richard
 Berry, Robert R
 Betts, E. H
 Betz, John F
 Betz & Co
 Beveridge, T. & Co
 Beyer, John H
 Beyer, John
 Billington, C. E., M.D
 Bills, Thomas B
 Bischoff Bros
 Bishop, N
 Bishop, Mrs. T. V. C
 Bishop, Victor
 Bitters, J. G
 Black, G. M
 Blackstone, Wyllis
 Blatchford, Samuel
 Blauvelt, D. T
 Bliss, C. N
 Bliss, C. S
 Bliss, B. K
 Bliss, George, Jr
 Blossett, A. W
 Boardman, N
 Boettger, Charles
 Bodine, G. M
 per Jas. Manchester
 Bogert, G. J
 Bogert, James L
 Bogert, Ralph
 Bogert, S
 Bogert, S. S., M.D
 Bond, John
 Boniface, Louis
 Bonn, W. B
 Bonner, G. T. & Co
 Bonnett, Mrs. P. R
 Boorman, Miss Anna
 Boorman, Miss Laura
 Boorman, Miss Mary
 Boorman, Mrs. M
 Bootman, Mrs. E
 Bootman, Mary
 Bootman, R. W
 Booth, Geo. C
 Booth, Rev. Robt. R
 Booth & Co
 Booth, R. W
 Borden, M. C. D
 Borstman, G
 Bostwick, J. A. & Co
 Bosworth, J. S
 Both, H
 Bowden, Andrew
 Bowne, John
 Bowne, Robert
 Bowne, R. H
 Boyd, John
 Boyd, Jno. E
 Boyd, Jno. S
 Boyd, John W
 Boyd, Robert B
 Boyd, W. I
 Bradford, W. H
 Bradley, J. N
 Brady, Mrs. John R
 Brand, James
 Brandt, Louis
 Braun, Wm
 Brede, August
 Breeze, George
 Bremer, John L
 Brett, M. W
 Brevoort House
 Brick, Mrs. Riley A
 Brien, H
 Briggs, Isaac R
 Brigham, W. H
 Brinckerhoff, E. O
 Brinckerhoff, Garret B
 Broadbrook, G. A
 Bronson, Mrs. A. E
 Bronson, Mrs. Frederick
 Bronson, Dr. O
 Bromer, John
 Brookes, Mrs. Sophia
 Brower, J. H
 Brower, John J
 Brown, A. Hargreaves. M. P
 Liverpool, England
 Brown, Alexander
 Brown, Mrs. A. R
 Brown, C. S
 Brown, E. F
 Brown, Ira
 Brown, James M
 Brown, John Crosby
 Brown, James H
 Brown, Melville
 Brown, M. Bayard
 Brown, Richard
 Brown, Stewart
 Brown, W. Reynolds
 Brown, W. Smith
 Browne, Mrs. E. M
 Brownell, W. V
 Bruce, D. W
 Bruen, A. M
 Bruen, D. S
 Bruhl, D
 Bruhl, Moses
 per Jas Manchester
 Bruhl, Samuel
 per Jas. Manchester
 Brundige, A. D
 Bruns, H
 Brush, Samuel
 Brush, Walter F
 Bryant, James H
 Bryson, P. M
 Buchan, A
 Buchanan, J. D
 Buck, Charles G
 Bucknam, Judson
 Budd, John J
 Buell, L. H
 Bullard, Mrs. P
 Bullard, W. E
 Bullard, W. M., M.D
 Bullocke, J. & J. B. Locke

Bumstead, F. J., M.D
 Burbank & Baldwin
 Burge, Franklin
 Burke, Mrs. John
 Burke, John, M.D
 Burke, John M
 Burkhalter, C
 Burkhalter, S
 Burnham, G. W
 Burns, Mortimer
 Burr, Miss
 Burr, Calvin
 Burt, E. C
 Burton, J. H
 Busch, A
 Buse, A
 Busk & Jevons
 Bussing, C. F
 Bussing, George
 Butler, Charles
 Butler, C. E
 Butler, Wm. Allen
 Byrnes, Thos. B
 Byrnes, E. G
 B—— Mr

C.

Cadwalader, C. E., M.D
 Calder, Geo
 Calhoun, Mrs. J. C
 Cammann, Mrs. C
 Cammann, H. H.
 Campbell, H. P
 Campbell, Jas
 Campbell, J. B., M.D
 Campbell, Richard
 Canfield, A. T
 Canning, J. M
 Cannon, LeGrand B
 Cannon, S
 Cardner, B. J
 Carey, John, Jr
 Carnes, Mrs. F. E
 per Mrs. Heerdt
 Carpenter, A. M
 Carpenter, C. H
 Carpenter Isaac
 Carpenter, J. S
 Carpenter, L. J
 Carr, William
 Carter, James C
 Carter, Peter
 Carter, R. & Bro
 Carter, Stewart & Co
 Carter, Thos
 Cary, W. F
 Cary & Co
 Case, F. B

Case, T. B
 Cash, (E. A. C.)
 Cash, (D. C. S. & Co.)
 Cash, (G. A. O.)
 Cash, (E. L. T.)
 Cash, (E. R. & Co.)
 Cash, (W. 46th St.)
 Cash, (Sundry Donors)
 Cash, "S"
 Cassebeer, H. A. Jr
 Cassidy & Co
 Castree, John
 Caswell, Mrs. M. H
 Cauldwell, Ebenezer
 Chamberlain, C. C
 Chamberlain, J. C
 Chamberlain, J. F
 Chamberlain, W. L
 Chambers, J. C
 Chambers, Thos
 Chambers, T. W
 Chandler, Charles F
 Chandler, N.
 Chanler, J. W
 Chapin, Mrs. E. A
 Chapin, Rev. E. H
 Chapin, Mrs. H. J
 "Charity"
 Chase, Bartholow & Co
 Chauncey, Frederick
 Chauncey, Henry
 Cheeseman, T. M., M.D
 Chisholm, Mrs. J
 Chovey, C. L
 Christern, F. W
 Christie, Mrs. F
 Christy, Mrs. E. A
 Christy, Charles R
 Christy, Thomas
 Chrystie, Mrs. Albert
 Chrystie, Mrs. F. F
 Churchill, W. E
 City of New York Board
 of Estimate
 Clapp, Mrs. H. L
 Clark, Geo. A. & Bro
 Clark, Hull
 Clark, Mrs. J. A
 Clark, Leroy
 Clark, R. Smith
 Clark, W. Irving
 Clark, W. M.
 Clarke, G. W
 Clarkson, Mrs. M
 Clarkson, M. & H
 Clausen & Son
 Cleary, William
 Clift, Smith
 Clock, J. H

Close, David
 Coates, J. H
 Cobb, Mrs. A. P
 Cobb, Miss
 Cobb, Mrs. James N
 Cochrane, Jno. William
 Cock, Thos. F., M.D
 Coddington, Mrs. Jona'n I
 Coffin, Mr. pr A. M. Morgan
 Coffin, E. H
 Coffin, G. G
 Coffin, George S
 Cohen, S. M. & B. & Co
 Colden, Mrs.
 Colden & Wilkes
 Coleman, E. W
 Coleman, T. J
 Colgate, Bowles
 Colgate, Robert
 Colgate, J. B. & Co
 Colgate, William
 Collamore, G
 Collins, Charles T
 Collins, Miss Ellen
 Collins, George C
 Collins, Miss Margaret
 Colt, H
 Colwell, Wm. H
 Combs, Jesse
 Compton, A. G
 Comstock, D. C., M.D
 Comstock, W. A
 Concannon, T
 Condie, James
 Condon, M. T
 Conger, S. H
 Conkling, Mrs. F. A
 Conkling, Rev. N. W
 Constant, S. S
 Contling, J. W
 Conway, John
 Cook, A
 Cook, A -
 Cook, Mrs. Bella
 Cook, Mrs. E
 Cook, George
 Cook, G. E
 Cook, S. G., M.D
 Cook & Radley
 Cooke, William
 Cooper, Edward
 Cooper, Peter
 Cooper, William
 Cooper & Dockstader
 Corbitt, Mrs. O. G
 Cornell, Birdsall
 Cornell, S. M. B
 Cornell, Mrs. W. W
 Cornell & Amerman

- Cornell, J. B. & J. M
 Corner Bros. & Co
 Corning, H. K
 Cory & Neve
 Cossitt, F. H
 Cotheal, A. J
 Couch, Mrs. William
 Coudert Bros
 Coventry, Mrs. M. A
 Coward, J. S
 Cowl, James
 Courtney, Thomas
 Cragin, C. A
 Cragin, H. A
 Craighead, Robert
 Crampton, H. E., M.D
 Crane, H. A
 Cregar, Samuel, M.D
 Creighton, George W
 Cristy, Moses
 Crittenden, Mrs. L
 Crosby, Mrs. E. M
 Crosby, H., D.D
 Crouch, John
 Crowell, W. S
 Cruger, E
 Cruikshank, E. A
 Cruikshank, James
 Cullen, Mrs.
 Cuming, Mrs. T. B
 Cummings, J
 Curran, Robert
 Curry, D. F
 Curtis, E., M.D
 Curtiss, Cyrus
 Cutting, R. L
 Cutting, R. F
 Cutting, W. B
 C. A. O
 C. B. R
- D.
- Dalrymple, Mrs. A
 Damon, Mrs. J. W
 Dana, R. P
 Daniels, J. L
 Darken, E. J., M.D
 Darling, Griswold & Co
 Dash, Bowie
 Davenport, Daniel
 Davis, Geo. & Henry
 Davis, Miss H. A
 Davis, L. W
 Davison, C. A
 Dawson, Mrs. A
 Day, Henry
 Dayton, Isaac
- Dayton, J
 Dean, D. J
 Dean, Mrs. G. W
 Decker, D. H
 De Grief, A. & Co
 Delafield, F., M.D
 De Lamater, C. H
 De Lamater, Mrs. R
 De Lamater, R. O
 Delano, F. H
 Del Valle, Francisco
 Demarest & Joralemon
 Deming, Lucretia
 Demorest, Madame
 Demorest, W. Jennings
 Denham, J. & Co
 Denholm, Thomas
 Dennison, Elery, M.D
 Dennistoun, T
 Denny, J. T
 per Mr. Pellew
 Denny, Mrs. Thomas
 Denny, Miss
 De Peyster, Mrs. C
 De Peyster, J. A
 De Rham, Miss Julia
 De Rham & Co
 Derrickson, Samuel
 Detmold, William, M.D
 Dewey, D. A
 Dewitt, Henry
 Dick, Mrs. W. B
 Dickenson & Co.
 Dickerman, Elford
 Dickey, Chas. D
 Dickinson, J. C
 per G. W. Abbe
 Dike, Oscar D
 Dillon, M
 Dingee & Son
 Dixon, J
 Doane, F. W
 Dobson, H. G
 Dodd, J. M
 Dodge, Mrs. S. F
 Dodge, Wm. E., Jr
 Dodge & Olcott
 Dodworth, Allen
 Doelger, P
 Doheny, Miss E
 Donald, Rev. E. W
 Donaldson, Mrs
 per James Lenox
 Donnelly, E. C
 Donner, Mrs. Eliza
 Dunner, Mrs. Samuel
 Dorr, A. H
 Doscher, J. H
 Dossay, John L
- Douglass, Charles
 Douglass, W. P
 Dowley, Corners & Co
 Dowling, John
 Downes, Samuel B
 Dows, David & Co
 Draper & Owen
 Dressler, John H
 Drexel, Jos. W
 Drexel, Morgan & Co
 Drone, Mrs. E. S
 Droz, H. E
 Du Bois, A., M. D
 Du Bois, Francis & Co
 Duckworth, Nelson
 Dudley, J. A
 per J. Manchester
 Duer, Miss T. C
 Duff, Michael
 Dun, R. G
 Dun, Barlow & Co
 Duncan, D
 Duncan, John
 Duncan, W. A
 Dunn, James
 Durand & Hawes
 Dunning, B. F
 Dupuy, J. D
 Duryea, Wm
 Dutilh, Eugene
 Dwight, Amos T
 Dwight, John
 Dwight, J. & Co
 Dyckman, J. H
 Dykers, Mrs. A. T
 D. M. D
- E.
- Eagleson & Deveau
 Earle, J. H
 Earle, S. K
 Eaton, D. B
 Eaton Cole & Burnham Co
 Edgar, Alexander
 Edsall, Abel
 Edwards, Austin
 Edwards, A. A
 Edwards, Jonathan
 Edwards, J. Pierrepont
 Edwards, Walter
 Effrey, Felix
 Eggleston, Bros. & Co
 Eggleston, Geo. W
 Eggleston, Mrs. Sarah J
 Ehret, G
 Fidlitz, Marc
 Eldred, Henry
 Elliott, G. J

Elliott, John
 Ellis, Miss Helen
 Ellis, Robert
 Ellsworth, Mrs. E
 Ellsworth, Mrs. Henry
 Ely, A. K
 Ely, Edwin A
 Ely, Richard S
 Emmett, Dr
 Eno, Amos F
 Eno, A. R
 Evans, L. E
 Evarts, Wm. M
 Everett, C. L
 Ewart, Wm. & Son
 Ewen, John
 E. S. B.

F.

Faber, Angelica B
 Faber, G. W
 Fahnestock, H. C
 Fairbanks & Co
 Falconer, W. H
 Fancher, E. L
 Fargo, James C
 Farish, John T
 Farlow, John
 Farmer, William
 Farnham H. P., M.D
 Farquhar, John
 Fash, Wm. H
 Fay & Newton
 Fell, Thomas
 Fellows, John P
 Fellows & Co
 Ferguson, Edward
 Ferguson, Miss S
 Ferguson, S. T
 Ferrer, Dr. Paul T
 Ferrigan, P. F
 Ferris, Edwin
 Fesser, A
 Fiedler, Mrs. Helen M
 Field, B. H
 Field, Cyrus W
 Field, Mrs. Courtland DeP
 Fifth Avenue Hotel
 Fifth National Bank
 Files, John
 Finch, J. H
 Fischer & Keller
 Fish, Stuyvesant
 Fisher, Dr. John M
 Fisher, R
 Fitts, F. P
 Fitzgerald, John C

Flagg, Maria M
 Flint, Mrs. J. L
 Foley, John
 Foote, E. B., M.D
 Foote, J. Howard
 "For the needy"
 Foster, G
 Foster, Scott
 Foulke, Joseph
 Foulke, Thomas
 Fowler, S. K
 Fox, George
 Francis, Charles E
 Francis & Loutrel
 Francklyn, C. G
 Francklyn, Mrs. C. G
 Franklin, M. J., M.D
 Franksen, B
 Fraser, Major & Co
 Frasee, Peter A
 Freeborn, Jas. F
 Freeman, A
 Freeman, Mrs. C
 Freeman, Mrs. N
 Frees, Dr. J. B
 French, F. O
 Frissel, A. S
 Frohwein, Theobald
 Frost, Samuel
 Frothingham, O. B
 Fry, Chas. M
 Fuld, B
 Fuller, Mrs. E. L
 Fuller, Dr. Wm. H

G.

Galpin, H. & Co
 Gallatin, A. R
 Gallatin, Jas.
 Garner, Mrs. M. H
 Garner, Mrs. T
 Garth, D. J
 Gaskill, Robt. E
 Gates, H. P
 Gedney, S
 Gelston, Miss Mary J
 Georgie
 Gibert, F. E
 Gibney, Sylvanus
 Gibney, V. P., M.D
 Gibson, H. C
 Gibson, Mrs. Isaac
 Gilbert, Richard
 Giles, Wm. M
 Gillespie, Mrs. Ann
 Gillies, Wright

Gillies & Geoghegan
 Gilman, A. G
 Gilman, Son & Co
 Glen Cove Starch M'fg Co
 Glover, Mrs. A. P
 Godon, S. W.,
 Rear Admiral U. S. N
 Godwin, Parke
 Goelet, Robert
 Goettel, A. & Co
 Goldsmith, M
 Gomez & Arguimbau
 Goodhue, C. C
 Goodridge, F
 Goodwin, E. O
 Goodwin, G. A
 Gordon, Robt
 Gorham M'fg Co
 Gossler & Co
 Gould, J. & Sons
 Graham, John
 Graham, Thomas
 Granger, J. C
 Granget, J. P., M.D
 Grant, Arthur H
 Grant, Wm
 Gray, Horace & Co
 Gray, Wm. N
 Graydon, Wm
 Green, C. S
 Green, Mrs. S. H
 Greene, B
 Greene, Mrs. Martin E
 Greenleaf, Thos
 Gregory, Wm
 Griffin, H
 Griffin, James
 Griffin, Mrs. W. Preston
 Griswold, George
 Griswold, Mrs. M. M
 Grosvenor, Mrs. M. A
 Gunn, Mrs. A. N
 Gunn S. Amelia
 Gunning, Thomas B
 Guest, I. B
 Guest, James
 Gwyer, J. C

H.

Hadden, The Misses
 Hadden, C. E
 Hadden, W. A
 Hadden & Co
 Haddock, Wm. J
 Haff, Francis
 Haight, D. H

- Hall, Bradley & Co
 Hall, Frank S
 Hall, Samuel, M.D
 Hall, V. G
 Hall, William
 Hall's Son, Saml
 Hallgarten, S.
 Hallgarten & Co
 Haliday, S
 Hallock, Lewis, M.D
 Halsey, L. W
 Halsey, S. L
 Halsey, W. & Co
 Halstead, P. S
 Halsted, Mrs. C. I.
 Halsted, H
 Halsted, Haines & Co
 Halsted, Jacob
 Ham, John
 Hammer, B
 Hamersley, Helen R
 Hamersley, J. Hooker
 Hamersley, John W
 Hamilton, Alex
 Hampton, Wm. H
 Hansell, Geo. H
 Hansen, N. J
 Hanson, D. N
 Hanson, Thomas
 Hans, Zeth S. per S. Willets
 Harding, Colby & Co
 Hardt & Co
 Hardy, J. A
 Hardy, P. T
 Harlan, S
 Harmony's, P. Neph. & Co
 Harms, H
 Harris, Elisha, M.D
 Harris, Frank
 Harrison, Henry
 Hart, John H
 Hartley, R. M
 Hartmann, C
 Hartshorn, C. E
 Harvey, Mary
 Harvey, Rebecca
 Hatch, J. S
 Hatton, Edward
 Hauschildt, George
 Hauselt, Charles
 Hauser, J. N
 Havemeyer, F. C
 Havemeyer, Theo. A
 Havemeyer, Mrs. Wm. F
 Havens Relief Fund Soc'y,
 per J. A. Whitlock, Sec'y
 Haviland, White & Co
 Hawkins, Dexter A
 Haydock, Robert
 Hayes, W. L., M.D
 Hays, John
 Hays, W. B
 Hazard, E. C. & Co
 Healey, Chas
 Hearn, Geo. A., Jr
 Heath, Mrs
 Hecht Bros
 Hedges, Miss C. A
 Heerdt, Mrs. C
 Hegeman & Co
 Heidelberg, A. S
 Heidelberg, Mrs. M
 Heilmann, Francis J
 Heim, Anton
 Heisser, Jacob
 Hencken, Geo., Jr
 Henderson, Robt
 Hendricks Brothers
 Hendricks, M. M
 Hendrix, Isaac
 Henes, W. F
 Henger, C
 Henry, J. F., Curran & Co
 Hepburn, Mrs. L. H
 Herber, Henry
 Herman, Mrs. H
 Herrlich, L
 Herzog, M. & Co
 Hewitt, A. S
 Hewitt, J. C
 Hewson, J. H
 Heydecker, C
 Hicks, Mrs. W. T
 Hickinbottom, A
 Hidden, T. B
 Hill, C. L
 Hillman, G. W. & Co
 Hills, H. F
 Hinman, W. K. Co
 Hinrichs, C. F. A
 Hitchcock, Mrs. Caroline M
 Hoag, D. T
 Hobson, Jos
 Hodgman, A., M. D
 Hoe, J. C
 Hoe, R. & Co
 Hoe, W. A
 Hoffman, S. V
 Holborow, E. B
 Holborow, W. J
 Holbrook, Levi
 Holden, Mrs. Cathrine B
 Holdich, Rev. Joseph, D. D
 Holgate, Thos. H., M.D
 Holland, Alex
 Holland, Charles
 Holland, J
 Holland, Josiah G
 Holland, T
 Holmes, John
 Holmes, Sam'l C
 Holsten, F
 Holt, Theodore
 Holt & Co
 Holstein, John, Jr
 Hone, John
 Hone, R. S
 Hopkins, J. M
 Hopkins, Lucius
 Hosack, Mrs. N. P
 Hottes, Conrad
 Houghton, Rev. G. H
 Howard, Sanger & Co
 Howe, S. B
 Howell, M. H
 Howell, J. T
 Howell, Theo. C
 Howland & Aspinwall
 Hoyt, A. M
 Hoyt Brothers
 Hoyt, J. B
 Huesman & Co
 Hulshoff, C
 Humbert, Pierre,
 per A. W. Spies
 Hunt, R. S
 Hunter, C. F
 Hunter, C. E
 Hunter, Wm. C., M.D
 Huntington, Collis P
 Huntsinger, F
 Hupfel's Sons, A
 Hustace, Wm
 Hutchins, Waldo
 Hutchins, William
 Hutton, Dr. A. C
 Hutton, M. P., D.D
 Hutton, M. S., D.D
 Huyler, William
 Hyde, Edmund B
 Hyde Bros. & Swift
 Hyde's J. E. Sons
 H. M. B
 H. O. M
 I.
 Idell, C. W
 Iken, L
 Isley, Mrs. Stillman
 Imhoff, H
 India Rubber Comb Co
 Ireland, Mrs. Hannah
 Irsch, Francis
 Irvin, Richard
 Irving, Ellen C
 Irwin, David

Isaacks, Edwin
Iselin, Adrian
Iselin, Neesser & Co
Iselin, Richard
Isham, Mrs. F. E.
Isham, W. B
Ives, H

J.

Jackson, H. E
Jackson, Lewis E
Jackson, P. A. H
Jackson, W. H
Jackson, Wm. H., M.D
Jacobs, Lewis
Jaques, D. R
Jaffray, Mrs. E. S
Jaffray, Robert
Janes, Edward H., M.D
Janes & Kirtland
Jacobus, J. W
Jarvis, G. W
Jayne, S. F
Jeblick, Rev. Philip
Jenkins, S. F
Jenkins, W.
Jenkins, W. L
Jennings, W. N
Jewell, Harrison & Co
Jewett, Mr.
Johnson, Bradish
Johnson, Fanny L
Johnson, John E
Johnson, Wm
Johnson, William
Johnson, O. W
Johnston, John
Johnston, John Taylor
Jones, A. S
Jones, Mrs. Colford
Jones, F. C
Jones, Geo
Jones, Geo. F
Jones, John
Jones, Mrs. Lewis C.
Jones, Mrs. M. Mason
Jones, Mrs. Rebecca
Jones, Wm
Jones, William B
Jones & Smith
Jost, Matthew
Judson, A. B., M.D
J. E. R.

K.

Kahl & Bailly
Kanenbley, Aug
Karner, Theo
Keck, Thomas
Keck & Moser
Keller, P. P
Kelly, Mrs. A. A
Kelly, Eugene
Kelly, John
Kelly, Mrs. R
Kennedy, R. Lenox
Kennedy, John
Kennedy, R
Kennedy, Wm. H
Kennedy, R. & Co
Kenrich, Peter C
Kent, A. E. & Co
Kent, Jas
Kent, J. F
Kernochan, J. Frederick
Kerr, S. G., M.D
Ketchum, Mrs. E. B.
Kiefer & Co
Kiggins, Tooker & Co
Kimber, Rev. Joshua
King, A. Gracie
King, Mrs. R. S
King, Mrs. Rufus
King, V. C. & C. V
Kingsland, A. C., Jr.
Kip, Geo. G
Kircher, John
Kirkman, A. S
Kissam, Jonas B
Kissel, G. N
Kittredge, E. C. D
Klappert, Emil
Klappert, F. W
Klingler, G. M. C
Klotz Bros
Knapp, D. H
Knapp, Isaac
Knapp & Son, P. B
Kneeland, John K
Knight, Mrs. F. Z. S
Knoblauch & Lichtenstein
Knowles, James
Knowlton, D
Knowlton, Mrs. D. Henry
Knox, H. E
Knox, J. M
Koch, F. J
Koch, Henry C. F
Kohn, Sigmund
Koops, Peter
Koos, Gustavus
Koster, Wm

Koster, Wm & Son
Kraushaar, Louis
Kreischer, B. & Son
Kress, Susannah
Kretzler, Arthur
Kuhne, Mrs. F
Kunhardt & Co
Kurst, John
Kutscher, H. E
Kutter, Luckemeyer & Co
Kyle, Jas

L.

"Lady," & E. C. R
Lady and Gentleman from
Poughkeepsie,
per Mr. Sheaf
Lagowitz, J. & Co
Laight, Mrs. C. C
Laird, Robt
Lake, G. G
Lamont, C. A., Mrs
L'Amoureux, C. N
Lanagan, L. J
Landon, T. H
Langdon, Mrs. W. G
Langdon, W. G
Lange, J. H
Langley, W. C. & Co
Langschmitt, C
Lanier, James F. D
Lanigan, Thomas
Lanphier, Jeremiah C
Lansing, Chas. E
Lathrop, Calvin
Lawrence, G. N
Lawrence, Hy. E
Lawrence, Miss I
Lawrence, Jonathan S
Lawrence, Mrs. R. or J
Lawrence, Wm. E
Lawson, M. F
Lazell, Marsh & Gardner
Leavitt, Mrs. H. S
Leaycraft & Co
Le Bontillier, Thomas
Ledbetter, M. H
Lee, W. C
Lee & Co
Lee, Wm. F
Leggett, W. H
Lehmaier Bros
Leigh, William S
Lemoyne, A. & Son
Lenox, James
Lenox, Miss H. A
Lentilhon, E
Lentilhon, Jos

- Lester, Joseph W. & Co
 Lestrade, Rev. J. P
 Leverett, J. S
 Levi Bros
 Levings, Noah C., M.D
 Lewis Bros. & Co
 Lewis, Charlton T
 Lewis, R. A
 Lewis, Wm
 Lewis Bros. & Co
 Lewis, Mrs. Caroline
 Lewis & Conger
 Libbey, Elizabeth
 Libbey, Wm
 Lieber, Mrs. Frances
 Lienau, M. & Co
 Lieson, Anton
 Lievesly, R. H
 Lillie, F. W
 Lincoln, Lowell
 Lindsay, Chas. B
 Lindsley, J. T
 Link, F. & Son
 Littlefield, E
 Littlejohn, James
 Littlejohn, J. & Co
 Livingston, Mrs Cambridge
 Livingston, Catharine
 Livingston, C. R
 Livingston, J
 Livingston, John Henry
 Livingston, M
 Livingston, Mrs. Robert E
 Livingston, Mrs. R. C
 Livingston, Robert J
 Livingston, W. S
 Lloyd, R. B
 Lockman, J. T
 Lockwood, G. R
 Lockwood, Mrs. R
 Lohman, Henry
 Longschmidt, C
 Loper, C. S
 Lord, Mrs. D
 Lord, D. D
 Lord, Mrs. J. Couper
 Lord, M. H
 Lord, Miss Sarah
 Lorillard, P. & Co
 Lottimer, W. & Co
 Loud, H. W. & Co
 Low, A. Augustus
 Low, Harriman & Co
 Lowell, Mrs. C. R
 Lowell, Mrs. J. S
 Lowry, John
 Lucas J G
 Ludington, C. H
 Ludlam, Mrs. Nicholas
 Ludlam, Wm
 Ludlow, Mrs. A
 Ludlow, E H
 Ludlow, E. L
 Ludlow, J. R
 Luling, Charles & Co
 Lusk, Mrs. E. F
 Lusk, W. T., M.D
 Lynn, George
 Lyon, J. H
 Lyon, J. W
 Lyon, M. H

 M.
 McAlpin, W. H
 McAustin, A
 McBoyd, Harriet
 McBride, Andrew S
 McBride, Jas
 McClain, Damon H
 McClure, C
 McClure, Mrs. J. S
 McConaughy, John
 McCurdy, R. H
 McDonald, A. B
 McDonald, Miss M
 McGee, James
 McGregor, Mrs. H
 McGuire, J. T
 McIntire, A
 McIntyre, Robert
 McKee, Joseph
 McKeever, Mrs. J
 McKennell, —
 McKenny, Mrs. Jas
 McKenzie, John
 McKesson, Jno
 McKie, Mrs. Thos
 McKim, H
 McKim, J. H
 McLanahan, Mrs. A. M
 McLanahan, Mrs. J. X
 McLanahan, J. A
 McLane, Allan, Paris
 McLean, D
 McMillan, C., M.D
 McMullen, Thos
 McMullen, Thos. & Co
 McMurtry, G. A. & J
 McNiel, Alexander
 McNulty, Albert
 McWilliams, John
 Macfarlane, J. A
 Mackenzie, J
 Macy, C. G
 Macy, J. G
 Macy's, J., Sons
 Macy, Wm. H
 Madden, James
 Maesel, J
 Maghee, Mrs. Sarah P
 Magie, D., M.D
 Magie, Miss O. F
 Magnin, V. J. & Guedin
 Maguire, Andrew J
 Maitland, Alex
 Maitland, Mrs. R. L
 *Major, Miss Jane
 Mali, Henry W. T. & Co
 Manchester, James
 Manice, Cath. M
 Manice, Miss DeF
 Marbury & Co
 March, P. S
 Marcial & Co
 Markley, T. W.
 Markoe, T. M., M.D
 March, Mr
 Marshall, Miss B
 Marshall, George
 Marshall, Robt
 Martin, C. L
 Martin, W. C
 Marx, A
 Marx, Held & Co
 Mather, C. M
 per Dr. Crampton
 Mathews, Mrs. Albert
 Matthews, Wm
 Mattisons & McCoy
 Maury, M
 Maury, Mrs. M
 Maury, Rutzen
 Maxwell, A
 Maxwell, Timothy
 May, Mrs. John A
 Mead, Edwin
 Mead, E. & R., Jr
 Mead, Miss S. A
 Mead, Theo. H
 Meeker, J. Y
 Mehl, A. W
 Mehrback, Moses
 Melrose, B. F
 Menzies, W
 Merian, J. J
 Merkle, Geo. F
 Merritt, Miss Elizabeth,
 per A. W. Murray
 Merritt, Miss C
 Merritt, Hiram
 Merritt, Stephen
 Metcalfe, J. T., M.D
 Meyer, F. L
 Meyer, Henry

* Donation of a Sewing Machine.

- Meyer, Jonasson & Co
 Meyer, Otto
 Meyer, Wm
 Middleton, J. T
 Middleton & Co
 Milbank, Miss E
 Milbank Brothers
 Millard, A. B
 Miller, D. S
 Miller, George
 Miller, G. C
 Miller, Geo. W
 Miller, Jas
 Miller, J. B
 Miller, J. F
 Miller, J. W
 Miller, Philip S
 Miller & Quereau
 Mills, Andrew
 Mills, E. S. & Co
 Mills, Isaac
 Mills, J. M
 Millapaugh, P
 Miln, George
 Minor, C
 Minton, Mrs. Sophia
 Minturn, Mrs. A. M
 Minturn, R. B
 Minturn, William
 Mitchell, George H., M.D
 Mitchell, William
 Moeran, E. H
 Moffet, James G
 Mohr, F
 Moir, Wm
 Mollitor, Francis W
 Moll, J. D
 Moller, G. H
 Monell, C. E
 Monson, David
 Montanye, W. H
 Mooney, D
 Moore, Chas. B
 Moore, James E
 Moore, John F
 Moore's, J. P., Sons
 Moore, Miss Maria
 Moore, W. H. H
 Moore, W. K
 Moran, Brothers
 Morehouse, R.v. A. C
 Morewood, & Co
 Morgan, A. W
 Morgan, D. P. & Co
 Morgan, E. D. & Co
 Morgan, H. T
 Morgan, Mrs. F
 Morgan, Mrs. F. F
 Morgan, Mrs. L. L
- Morris, Miss E. C
 Morris, H. M
 Morris, J. L
 Morss, Miss Anna A
 Mortimer, J., Jr
 Mortimer, J. H
 Mortimer, Mrs J. H
 Mortimer, Richard
 Morton, Bliss & Co
 Morton, J
 Morton, J. W
 Motley, W. K
 Mott, Chas
 Mott, Wm. F
 Mott, Wm. H
 Moses, Max
 Moyer, E
 Muller, August F
 Muller, J. B
 Muller & Brown
 Muller & Kruger
 Munn, O. D
 Munro, John J
 Murdock, U. A
 Murphy, Owen
 "Murray, Robert Lindley,
 Fund"
 per E. Tatum, Treas
 Murray, W. A
 Murray, W. Scott
 Muth, John S. D
 Mutze, W
 M. E. G., Miss
- Nutting, L. B
 N. Y. Stock Exchange
 N. A. U.
 Newspaper Contributors
 Citizen
 Christian Intelligencer
 Christian Advocate
 Christian Union
 Commercial Advertiser
 Evening Mail
 Evening Post
 Evening Telegram
 Evangelist
 Examiner and Chronicle
 Express
 Herald
 Independent
 Inquirer
 Journal of Commerce
 Liberal Christian
 Methodist
 Nation
 Observer
 Protestant Churchman
 Staats Zeitung
 Sun
 Times
 Tribune
 World
- O.
 Oakley, Gilbert
 Oakley, Mrs. J
 O'Connor, Chas
 Odell, Isaac
 Oelrichs & Co
 Ogden, A. B
 Olcott, F. P
 Olyphant, R. M
 Onderdonk, Miss E.
 Oothout, William
 Opdyke, George
 Opdyke, W. S
 Opdyke, Mrs
 Oppe, E. W
 O'Reilly, Francis
 Ormiston, Wm., D
 Ostrander, W. R
 Ottendorfer, Mr
 Ottendorfer, Mrs
 Owens, James
 Owens, J. C
- N.
 Nagle, John T., M.D
 Nathan, E. G
 Nathan, Mrs. Emily G
 Nathan, J
 Naylor & Co
 Nealis, T. J
 Nelson, Chas
 Nesbitt, Adeline
 Nesbitt, Mrs. Geo. F
 Netter & Co
 Nevius, P. I
 Newcomb, Mrs. J. L
 Newschaffer, W. H
 Newton, H. J
 Nichols, Burtnett & Co
 Nicholls, W. W
 Nicoll, Hy. D., M.D
 Nordenschild, J
 Nott, Francis A
 Nowill, H
 Nungezer, C. H

P.

Pachtmann, F. W. & Bros
 Pacific Mutual Ins. Co
 Packer, E. A
 Page & Co
 Paige, D. S
 Paine, A. G
 Paine, John
 Paisley, J
 Palmer, Fred'k T
 Paret, Jno
 Parish, Henry
 Park, Rufus
 Parker, Mrs. M. T
 Parker, Charles W
 Parkin, W. W
 Parkins, Mrs. Helen R
 Parsons, John E
 Pascall, Thomas P
 Paskett, Thomas
 Passavant & Co
 Paton, J
 Paton, R
 Patten, W. H
 Patten, W. P
 Patterson, Thos
 Patterson, Wm. C
 Paulding, Kemble & Co
 Pavenstedt, E. & Co
 Paxson, Wm
 Peabody, Arthur J
 Pearl, David L
 Pearce, C. B
 Peaslee, E. R., M.D
 Peck, C. C
 Peet, I. C
 Pell, Mrs. Alfred
 Pell, A
 Pell, George W
 Pell, James K
 Pellew, Henry E
 Pelton, J. M
 Penfold, Edmund
 Penfold, Wm. Hall
 Perkins, Mrs. H. R
 Perkins, M. s. L
 Perkins, Livingston & Post
 Perley, C
 Perry, M. C
 Pershall, H. L
 Pershall & Sons, D. T
 Perry, Richard D
 Peters, Geo. A., M.D
 Peterson, R. E
 Pettit, Mrs. J. J
 Peyton, Robert
 Phelps, G. A
 Phelps, I. N

Phelps, Mrs. J. J

Phelps, Royal

Phillips, Mrs. Samuel

Phillips, Mrs. T

Phillips, A. E

Phippe, W. W

Pickford, Isaac W

Pierson, C. E

Pierson, D. P

Pierson & Co

Pike, Mrs

Pilgrim, S. V., M.D

Pinckney, J. C

Place, Charles

Place, C

Place, Jas. K.

Place, R. S

Platt, J. H

Plock & Co

Plumb, Wm. F

Plunkett, Miss

Pollak & Dreyfuss

Pomeroy, S. W., Jr

Pond, W. A

Pope, John R

Poppenhusen & Co

Porter, Day & Co

Porter, J. S

Porter, Mortimer

Porter, Wm

Porter & Bliss

Post, A. C., M.D

Post, Joel B

Postill, Dobson

Potter, Clarkson N

Potter, Howard

Potter, Rev. H. C., D.D

Powers, Geo. J

Powers, Mrs. I. W

Powers, John

Powers, Thos. J

Powers, Wm. P

Prell, Wm. F. J

Price, C. W

Prime, Frederick K

Prime, Miss M. R

Prime, Rufus

Prior, James

Probst, F. & Co

Prosser, T. & Son

Prossi, Louis

Puels, Peter

Pupke, Mrs. J. F

Purdon, James

Purly, Oscar

Patcher & Butler

Pyne, John

Q

Quackinbush, Benjamin
 Quackenbush, James N
 Quenzer, M
 Quintard Iron Works

R.

Rader, M
 Rafferty, Thos
 Rand Brothers
 Rand, Rev. W. W
 Randall, James
 Randolph, R. J
 Rapp, William
 Ray, Robert
 Raynolds, C. T. & Co
 Raynor, Samuel
 Read, Ira B., M.D
 Read, Joseph
 Recknagel & Co
 Redman, C. H
 Redmond, W. & Son
 Reed, A
 Reed, Mrs. E. A
 Reed, Isaac H
 Reed, P. D
 Reed, Mrs. Sylvanus
 Rees' Hans, Sons
 Reeve, Hy
 Reid, John
 Reiner, Emma
 Reinhardt, M
 Relyea, G. W
 Remsen, Wm
 Renwick, E. S
 Renwick, James
 Renwick, W. C
 Reusens, G
 Rhinehardt, J
 Rhinelander F. W
 Rhoades, Mrs. C. R
 Rhoades, Lyman
 Rice, E. F
 Rice, Wm. B
 Rich, J. V
 Rich, Mrs. T. B
 Richards, E. C
 Richardson, Edwd
 Richtberg, H
 Rightmire, T. F
 Righter, J. H
 Ringler, Geo
 Risse, John
 Roach, John & Son

Robbins & Appleton

Robbins, Miss E. H

Robbins, Geo

Robbins, Geo. A

Robert, C. R., Jr

Roberts, N. S. M. D

Robertson, L. A

Robertson & Hoople

Robinson, Douglas

Robinson, Miss M. A

Robinson, Wm

Rocholl, H

Rockefeller, Wm

Rodgers, A. R

Roe, E. W

Rogers, C. B

Rogers, C. H

Rogers, E. P., D. D

Rohrs, Wm

Rojas, P

Romer, Wilbur F

Romilly, Hon. Henry

Roome, E. A

Roome, H. R

Roome, Wm. H

Roosa, D. B. St. J., M. D

Roosevelt, Miss Anna L

Roosevelt, J. A

Root, Miss Arabella,

proceeds of concerts

Root, R. C. A. & Co

Ross, Alex'r M

Ross, Casper

Ross, Christian C

Rose, Mrs. Henry

Rose, Mrs. Sarah S

Ross, A. M

Rossiter, Mrs. T. R

Routh, H. L. & Sons

Roux, Alexander,

Roux, A. J

Rowe, C. T

Rowntree, Miss E

Rubien, Henry

Rudd, Joseph

Ruhman, C

Runge, Charles F

Ruppert, Jacob

Russell, Thomas

Rutherford, Louis M

Rutten & Bonn

Ruter, R

Ryan, C

Ryan, C. J

Ryerson & Brown

S.

St. Clair, Wm

St. James' Church.

Christmas offering of

Sabbath School, No. 69,

per Jas. Aken

Sackett, A. T

Sackett, E. W

Sage, Russell

Sanders, Henry

Sanderson, T. M

Sanford, C. W

Sanford, Miss Alice

Sands, P. J

Savage, E

Sawyer, Wallace & Co

Sayre, J. A

Saxton & Seabury

Schade, R

Schaefer, F. & M. & Co

Schaefer, G. W

Schaper, H

Schauffler, Rev. A. F

Schaus, Wm

Schell, E. P

Schenck, F. S

Schepp, L

Schermerhorn, Rev. J. W

Schermerhorn, Wm. C

Scheffelin, H. M

Scheffelin, Jas. L

Scheffelin, S. B

Scheitlin, Edward

Schlesinger, B

Schmidt, Leonard

Schmittener, W. A

Schmonsess, G

Schoen, H. F

Schrame, C. F

Schubert, Hy

Schuhardt, F. & Sons

Schuyler, G. L

Schuyler, Mrs. Phillip

Schuyler Hartley & Graham

Scofield, C. H

Scott, Chas. & Co

Scott, Thos

Scudder, Linus

Seach, Joseph

Seaman, R. & Co

Searl, Jas

Secor, C. T

Secor, H

Sedgwick, H. D

See, A

Seeley, E

Seldner, Leopold

Sewell, Robert

Schaffer, Chauncey

Shaw, David

Sheaf, J. F

Sheaf, Mrs. J. F

Sheffield, J. W., M. D

Shelden, A

Shelden, H. G

Sheldon, F

Sheldon, Isaac E

Shepard, E. F

Shepard, T. S

Shepherd, Wm. C

Sherman, B. B

Sherman, Chas., M. D

Sherman, Chas. S

Sherman, Isaac

Shields, O

Shiwell, Mrs. Theo

Shrady, J., M. D

Shuerman, A

Shults, P. J

Shultz, Charles

Shute, T. W., Jr

Silleck, D. C. & Co

Simpson, David

Simpson, James W

Simpson, Wm. Jr

Simpson & Co

Simmons, J

Sims, J. Marion, M. D

Sinclair, Mrs. John

Skeel, R. & Co

Skinner, Chas

Slade, Mrs John

Sloane, W. & J

Smart, John

Smith, Augustus F

Smith, Augustus L

Smith, A. R

Smith, Mrs. C

Smith, Charles B

Smith, Edward

Smith, Mrs. Eliza A

Smith, Elias L

Smith, F., M. D

Smith, F. A

Smith, Geo

Smith, Geo. P

Smith, Henry W

Smith, Isaac E. & Son

Smith, Mrs. J. Tuttle

Smith, M. J

Smith, N. Denton

Smith, Roswell

Smith, Miss

Smith, Mrs. Roswell

Smith, S. S

Smith, Mrs. Sarah T

Smith, T. F., M. D

- Smith, Stephen, M.D
 Smith, Mrs. Dr. Stephen
 Smith, S. S
 Smith, U. J
 Smith, Wm. Alexander
 Smith, Mrs. W. H
 Smith, W. H. & Son
 Smith, W. J
 Smith, William L
 Smith & Lawrence
 Sneden, John
 Southmayd, C. F
 Southmayd, S. C
 Sowdon, W
 Spaulding, H. F
 Spear, Wm. H
 "Special use"
 Spence, James
 Spencer, Mrs. C. L
 Spencer, C. S
 Spencer, Rev. Dr
 Sperry, John I
 Speyer, Philip & Co
 Spies, A. W
 Sprague, Mrs. H. P
 Sprague, Mrs. J. H
 Spring, Miss A. R
 Spring, Preston B
 Spring, Miss S. B
 Stamford Manuff'g Co
 Stanton, Walter
 Stanton, W. S
 Starr, Ira
 Starr, Mrs. Nathan
 Stegmann's, C. Sons & Co
 Stegmann, Geo. C
 Stehl, Geo. C
 Stern, Isaac
 Stevens, Fred'k W
 Steward, D. J
 Stewart, Mrs. A. T
 Stewart, Mrs. M. R
 Stieglitz, Augustus
 Stix, Louis
 Stoddard, G. S
 Stokes, Anson Phelps
 Stokes, Hy
 Stone, Sumner R
 Stonebridge, G. H
 Stott, James
 Stout, Mrs. A. M
 Strasburger, Pfeiffer & Co
 Straus, Bianchi & Co
 Strong, Miss M. A
 Strong, C. E
 Stuart, Mrs. R. L
 Stuart, R. L
 Sturcke, Hy
 Sturges, Frederick
 Sturges, Mrs. Jonathan
 Sturges, Jonathan
 Sturges, Mrs. Mary P
 Sturges, Wm
 Sturgis, Edward
 Sturkis, F. R., M. D
 Stuyvesant, Mrs. Mary R
 Stuyvesant, Rutherford
 Suckler, T. H
 per R. Stuyvesant
 Sullivan, J. H
 Sutton, T. U
 Suydam, L
 Swift, Sackett & Co
 Swords, Thomas
 Swords, Albert S

 T.
 Tasks & Lichtenstein
 Taber, Mrs. A
 Taft, A. H
 Tailer, E. N
 Tailer, Henry A
 Talbot, Mrs. C. N
 Talcott, James
 Talmadge, Henry
 Tappen, Fred'k D
 Tappen, T. B
 Tatham, Benjamin
 Tatham & Brother
 Tatum, Edward
 Tatum, Edward, Jr
 Taylor, Alexander, Jr
 Taylor, Edward
 Taylor, Hugh
 Taylor, James
 Taylor, Joseph
 Taylor, Olmstead & Taylor
 Taylor & Co
 Templer, H
 Terbell, H. S
 Terry, Rev. David
 Textor, Reynolds
 Thackray, R
 Thees, J. D
 Theisz, John
 Thomas, Mary T
 Thomas, Seth E
 Thomas, T. Galliard, M.D
 Thompson, Daniel
 Thompson, Mrs. David
 Thompson, Miss E
 Thompson, F. F
 Thompson, Geo. W
 Thompson, John
 Thompson, S. C
 Thompson, Wm. A
 Thomson, David
 Thomson, Ellen L
 Thorn, Mrs.
 Thorn, W. K
 Thorne, Jonathan
 Thorne, Jonathan, Jr
 Thorne, S
 Thorne, Wm
 Thorp, W. H
 Throop, M. H
 Thum, G
 Thurber, F. B
 Thwing, E. W
 Tibbals, Lewis P
 Tice, H. Jr
 Tiefel, G
 Tiemann, Mrs. Daniel F
 Tiemann, D. F. & Co
 Tiffany, C. L
 Tileston, W
 Tillotson, Mrs. Matilda
 Titus, J. H
 Titus, Mrs. W. H
 To ker, Chas. B
 Tooling, Miss Esther A
 Torrey, J
 Totten, John
 Totten, S. J
 Townsend, Effingham
 Townsend, R. H. L
 Townsend, Thomas C
 Townsend, Wm. H
 Tracy, Chas. E
 Tracy, Mrs. Charles
 Tracy, Rev. U. T
 Trimble, C
 Tripler, W. K
 Trotter, Mrs. G
 Trowbridge, A. H
 Trowbridge, E. L
 Trowbridge, J. A
 Trust, Geo
 Tuck, Ed
 Tuck, Henry, M. D
 Tucker, Mrs. John C
 Tucker, Jno C
 Tucker, Mrs. Jno. C
 Tucker, J. J
 Tucker, R. Sands
 Tuckerman, Mulligan & Co
 Turner, J. W
 Turner, Thomas
 Turney, P. W
 Tuthill, Mrs. Geo
 Tuthill, Mrs. J. L
 Tweedla, Mrs. A. E
 Twelve Bond St

Twelfth Ward Republican Association	Von Hoffman, L. & Co	Weisman, F. H., M.D
T. L. A. per Mrs. E. E. Auchincloss	Von Morstein, Mrs. F	Welch, A. R
	W.	Welle, Miss S. E
U.	Wachter, J	Welling, Chas. H
Underhill, A. M	Waddington, Geo	Wellington, A. H
Underhill, Mrs. A. T	Wade, D. T	Wells, Lloyd W
Underhill, Eugene	Wade, Wm	Welsh, G. W
Underhill, Mrs. E. B	Wagner, P	Welsh, R
Underhill & Westervelt	Wainwright, E	Welsh, Robert
	Waite, C. C	Wendel, J. D
	Wakefield, C. E	Wendell, Jacob
	Waldhaus, L	Wendell, S. H
	Waldron, C	Wendover, P. P
V.	Walker, E. T	West, E., M.D
Vail, Jas. E. Jr	Walker, G. W	West, H. P
Valentine, Lawson	Walker, H. F., per Dr. Bates	West, Wm
Valentine, S. & Sons	Walker, Wm	Westervelt, J. J
Valentine, S. M., M.D	Wallace, Mrs. I. A	Westervelt, W. H. & Co
Valleau, Wm	Wallach, Willy	Westfall, J. & D. & Co
Van Antwerp, Mrs. J	Wallman, F	Weston & De Billier
Van Arsdale, John	Walsh, A. R	Wetmore, Samuel
Van Buren, Mrs. A	Wandell, B. C	Weyman, C. S
Vanderbilt, C	Warburton, A. F	Wheeler, Mrs. E. P
Vanderpoel, Mrs. Ellen	Warburg, E. & Co	Wheeler, E. P
Vanderpoel, Mrs. A	Ward, Campbell & Co	Wheeler, L. L
Vanderpoel, M. L	Ward, G. Cabot	Wheeler & Thomas
Van Dusen, Mrs. S. G	Ward, Miss Jane	Wheeler & Wilson Mfg Co
Van Kleek, J. B., M.D	Ward, J. E., M.D	Wheelock, Miss M
Van Nest, A. R	Ward, M. L	Wheelock, G. G., M.D
Van Nostrand, D	Ward, Mrs. Thomas	Wheelwright, B. F
Van Oordt, M. P	Warden, Mrs. F	Whistall, Dr
Van Rensselaer, Alex	Ware, Jas. E	White, C. T
Van Rensselaer, Mrs. A. F	Warner, P. R	White, Mrs. Eli
Van Santvoord, C	Warnock, Jas	White, Ezra
Van Voorhis, E. W	Warren, Jno. E	White, John Jay
Van Voorhis, Mrs. M. L	Warren, J. L	White, J. R., M.D
Van Wagenen, B	Warren, M. A	White, Mrs. Matilda W
Van Winkle, E. S	Warren, Miss M. L	White, Matthew
Veitch, Wm. F	Warth, John W., M.D	White, Miss Susan E
Verhuven, Henry	Washburn, T. J	White, Norman
Vermilye, H. A	Waterbury, J. M	White, P. A
Vermilye, John	Waters, Dr. R. H. L	White, W. V., M.D
Vermilye, T. Edward, Jr	Watjen, Toel & Co	Whitfield, Jos
Vermilye, W. H	Watkins, J. L	Whiting, F. H. N
Vermilye, Wm. M	Watkins, J. Y., Jr	Whitney, Alfred R
Vermilye, W. R	Watson, Mrs. A. J.	Whitney, Mrs. A. R
Vernon, Brothers & Co	Watson, B. F	Whitney, Mary S
Verplanck & Irwin	Watson, James	Whitney, Mrs. Wm
Victor, Fred'k & Achelis	Watson, John	Whiting, Young & Warren
Voerishoffer, C. F	Weber, Leonard M.D	Whitlock, W., Jr
Vogel, H. & Bro	Webster, David, M.D	Whitaker, Thomas
Voght, John & Co	Weed, Thurlow	Whittingham, Wm
Von Baun, C	Wehage, J	Wicke, Wm
Von Hoffman, L	Weisman, August W	Wickham, D. H
		Wight, Mrs. C. F
		Wiggin, Augustus
		Wiggins, James
		Wilcox, Mr
		Wilkes, Anne

Wilkes, Geo. W., M.D
 Wilkes, Grace
 Wilkes, Harriet King
 Wilkinson, Jos
 * Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co
 Willetts, J. S
 Willets, R. R
 Willets, Samuel
 Williames, Mrs. E
 Williams, G. G
 Williams, Hy. T
 Williams, John
 Williams, S. C
 Williams, Rev. Wm. R
 Williamson, D. D
 Willis & Co., A
 Willman, H
 Wilson, Charles H
 Wilson, Jotham
 Wilson, Wm. M
 Winston, F. S
 Winthrop, Buchanan
 Witherspoon, Mrs. W. J
 Wohltman, C
 Wolfe, Miss Catharine L

Wolfe, John
 Wood, Alexander
 Wood, Edward
 Wood, F. W
 Wood, Isaac F
 Wood, John H
 Wood, Lowry & Co
 Wood, William
 Wood, W. G., M.D
 Woodbury, F. P
 Woodhouse, Ph
 Woodruff, F. O
 Woodward, R. T
 Woodworth, D. A
 Woolsey, A B
 Woolsey, Miss A H
 Woolsey, Jane Stuart
 Work, J. C
 Worrall, N
 Worth, Mrs
 Worthington, W. I
 Wotherspoon Bros
 Wright, E. J
 Wright, Isaac E
 Wright, Stephen

Wurtzburg, J. E
 Wycoff, Mrs. E. B
 Wyckoff, Hy. A
 Wygant, Edwin
 Wyman, Byrd & Co
 W. M. P

Y.

Young, Frederick
 Young, Chas. L
 Young, F
 Yungling, D. G
 Yvelin, Gardner G

Z

Zabriake, C
 Zabriskie, Christian A
 Zabriskie, Mrs. S. J
 Zabriskie & Van Riper

* Donation of two Sewing Machines.



I413 New York assoc. for
N53 proving the cond
1879 of the poor. 102
Annual report.

NAME

DATE DUE

